

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## SPEAKER WALKER'S VOTE DEFEATS EXTRA PAY FOR LEGISLATORS

House Members Even Up on Measure for \$125 Additional Salary Each for Present Session

## DISCUSSION SHARP

After Rejection Representative Callahan of Boston Makes a Motion for Reconsideration

### BULLETIN

After voting to reconsider, the House this afternoon, by a vote of 107 to 87, passed to a third reading the bill providing additional salary for compensation to members of the Legislature for the unusual length of the session.

On a tie vote, 95 to 95, Speaker Walker cast the deciding ballot and the House today rejected the bill providing for \$125 additional compensation for members of this year's Legislature because of the extended session.

Mr. Callahan of Boston moved to substitute the bill for the adverse report of the ways and means committee, declaring that he would vote for the bill even if he ended his political career by so doing.

Mr. Lewis of New Bedford said he favored the bill, frankly admitting that he needed the money and asserting his belief that he had earned it.

Mr. Brackett of Arlington argued that every member was elected last fall with full knowledge of the salary allowed.

On a rising vote, 110 to 38, the bill was substituted, and for the second time the members refused to place themselves on record on a rollcall, only 27, or three less than the required number, joining in the call.

Mr. Callahan then pushed through a motion to give the bill a second reading under suspension of the rules.

The opponents of the bill then began

## RECIPROCITY CALLED BEGINNING OF A NEW AND HONEST TARIFF

WASHINGTON—Calling the Canadian reciprocity agreement "the corner-stone of a new tariff system which will contain honest protective duties, and which will put an end forever to unnecessary and excessive duties," Senator Brown (Rep., Neb.) urged today its adoption by the Senate.

Senator Works (Rep., Cal.) also spoke in advocacy of the measure.

"I am convinced that the enactment of this bill will result in larger trade with Canada in all the products produced and manufactured in the United States," said Mr. Brown.

One additional reason why he favored the bill, he said, was because of the opposition manifested by Edward Hines, witness in the Lorimer investigating committee.

"When I find this man Hines," he said, "for years the head of the lumber lobby and lumber combination of the country, before Senate and House committee, and, incidentally, according to testimony that is slightly disputed, electing a senator now and then, leading a personal assault on the President of the United States, and opposing this law in the name and for the sake of the farmers, I begin to think there is something in this bill which ought to command the respect

(Continued on page four, column one)

## TWO FLIERS ALREADY BUSY PREPARING FOR HARVARD AERO MEET

ATLANTIC, Mass.—Two competitors in the Boston-Harvard aviation meet to be held on the aviation field here beginning Aug. 26 are now on the ground. One is H. Angus Conners of Boston, a former Tech student. His machine, which is known as the Conners biplane, has been constructed by himself from his own design, and is fitted with a six-cylinder 50-horsepower Kirkham engine.

The machine has a spread of 39 feet, is lighter than the Burgess-Wright biplane, develops 50 to 55 miles an hour and is colored crimson. It has been specially built for the Boston-Harvard meet. Mr. Conners is an engineer for the Conner Aviation Company of Boston.

The other aviator now here is Thomas

## VACANCIES CIVIL SERVICE SUBJECT

HULL, Mass.—The secretaries of the United States' civil service commission, who are in convention at the Atlantic house here, are holding their second day's session today. The subject under discussion today was the matter of temporary appointments to department vacancies when no candidates are available who have already passed the required examinations. Two meetings were held yesterday.

## TOURIST BOSTONIANS RETURN ON FRANCONIA

Bringing 1324 passengers, 176 of whom were saloon and 516 second cabin, the Cunard liner Franconia, Captain Smith, arrived at her pier about 9:30 a. m. today from Liverpool and Queenstown. The vessel made the trip from Daunt's Rock to Boston lightship in 7 days, 1 hour and 59 minutes.

Ernest Rogers was the first stowaway to arrive on the Franconia. He claims to be an American citizen and was turned over to the immigration officials. Four immigrants were held at quarantine.

G. T. Bell of Montreal, assistant passenger traffic manager of the Grand Trunk railway, arrived from a six-weeks tour of the continent.

Prescott Bigelow of Boston arrived

The recommendation to "pass your Monitor along" is extended not only to the regular readers of the paper, but to the occasional reader as well. It helps clean journalism.

with Mrs. Bigelow and Miss Elizabeth Bigelow. He said that the coronation ceremony was the most impressive spectacle that he had ever witnessed. Charles E. Lauriat, Jr., publisher of Boston, returned from a four-month tour of the continent in search of rare books.

Among other Bostonians in the saloon were: W. Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Bradley of Commonwealth avenue, Richard Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hatch with the Misses H. H., M. H. and D. E. Hatch, Mrs. William Hooper, wife of a prominent official of the Boston Elevated, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Otis, Mrs. F. E. Peabody with Miss Amy Peabody and Mrs. E. H. Pot-

ter with her two daughters.

## IRISH WOMEN'S GREETING TO QUEEN



(Copyright, and used by special permission)  
Fac simile of cover (left) and text of loyal welcome presented to the Queen on the occasion of her Dublin visit

## SENATE'S ACTION ON WORKMEN BILL WILL DELAY ADJOURNMENT

### GREAT RECEPTION GIVEN TO KING BY SCOTTISH PEOPLE

EDINBURGH—King George had a great reception Tuesday in his progress through the city. He made a brief speech in reply to the usual plethora of addresses. The women of Scotland presented Queen Mary with a bracelet of diamonds and pearls.

The King drove to the castle and on his arrival there in accordance with the ancient custom, the guards appeared on the battlements and gave challenge.

The knight-at-arms thereupon summoned the castle to open the gates for the King. The sentinels replied, "Advance the King; all's well."

The King then entered, and after a short inspection returned to Holyrood palace, the ancient residence of the kings in Scotland.

### TROOPS RESTORE ORDER IN CARDIFF STRIKE RIOTING

CARDIFF, Eng.—Serious rioting broke out among the striking dockmen again today and the situation quickly became so serious that troops were called out after the strikers had repulsed the mounted police.

The police made several charges but were met with showers of stones and other missiles. Several horses of the mounted men were stabbed. Many strikers and policemen were injured.

Shortly after noon the troops dispersed the mobs and took possession of the streets and waterfront. A detachment of troops was also sent to Cardiff castle, owned by Marquis Bute, which the strikers threatened to attack.

ANTWERP.—There were further rioting on the piers Tuesday. The police charged the strikers and one policeman was wounded. The Red Star line states that it cannot guarantee the regular expedition of merchandise.

### FINANCE BOARD BILL REJECTED

In the Senate today the resolve to establish a commission on municipal finance was rejected as recommended by the ways and means committee.

### BOARD GRANTS SPECIAL TRAINS FOR THE MILITIA

The railroad commission approved a petition today of the Boston & Maine railroad to run special trains for the probable mobilization of the state militia at Lynnfield and Billerica and for the breaking of camp July 23 and July 30.

The board also approved the petition of the Deacon Cape Cod Canal Construction Company to construct and maintain temporarily a steam railroad crossing the highway, known as Collins farm road in the town of Bourne.

The Boston Elevated Railway Company today filed for approval of the commissioners a plan showing the method of constructing and laying the tracks of the East Cambridge extension from Causeway street near Haverhill street, Boston, to Lechmere square, Cambridge.

### DR. WILEY LIKELY TO KEEP HIS PLACE

WASHINGTON—President Taft has not read the record in the Dr. Wiley case and unless he finds time to dispose of the subject on Friday, the day before he leaves for Beverly, it will go over until Tuesday.

There is a settled conviction here however that Dr. Wiley will retain his place as chief of the bureau of chemistry, although he may receive a gentle reprimand.

### GRADE CROSSING DECREES SIGNED

GREENFIELD, Mass.—Decrees for alteration of the grade crossing on both sides of the Deerfield river at Cheapside, where the Boston & Maine railroad is to erect a double track bridge at a cost of more than \$100,000, replacing the present single track bridge, were signed by the county commissioners to-day.

NATICK POSTMASTER NAMED

WASHINGTON—President Taft nominated Frank E. Hurless today to be postmaster at Natick, Mass.

## LAWRENCE CITIZENS ASK GOVERNOR'S AID TO RELIEVE FINANCES

A delegation of 11 business men and editors of three newspapers in the city of Lawrence called upon Governor Foss this afternoon to urge him to assist them to raise \$500,000 outside of the city debt limit, and to establish a commission form of government for three years.

They came to Boston following a mass meeting in Lawrence today of business men of the city, at which such action was proposed and endorsed.

If the desired measure is passed, the delegates said, it will place the city on a sound financial basis.

The \$500,000 is required to provide for the current expenditures in the various city departments and other pressing needs. The delegation does not represent the Lawrence city government.

The Governor promised to do all in his power to assist the delegation in obtaining its object.

The delegates were Byron Trueill, A. J. Couch, Clinton O. Andrews, H. L. Sherman, Justin Varney, Lewis Foote, Thomas Cogswell, Cornelius J. Corcoran, William S. Jewett, Kimball G. Colby, Jackson H. Rogers.

### U. S. S. VERMONT AT NAVY YARD

The Rhode Island, New Jersey, Georgia and other ships are still at the yard. The Vermont arrived Tuesday.

## DON'T KNOW WHAT A SUGAR TRUST IS, SAYS W. B. THOMAS

Head of American Refining Combine Tells Congress Committee, However, That It Is Not a "Monopoly"

### SHY OF STOCK QUÉRY

Doesn't Think \$90,000,000 on Which Dividends Are Paid Is Watered, but Can't Tell Asset Value

NEW YORK—"I don't know what a trust is," replied W. B. Thomas, head of the sugar trust, at the hearing by the Congress committee today, in answer to a question by Representative Sulzer as to the American Sugar Refining Company being a trust.

He denied, however, that the company was a monopoly. Mr. Thomas denied also that, although the sugar trust is paying dividends on \$90,000,000 of stock, a fair physical valuation of its properties and good will would not exceed \$40,000,000. He declined, however, to place a valuation on its effects.

He also denied that the minutes of the meetings of the directors were prepared so that they would show as little as possible about the company's business.

"The policy of the American Sugar Refining Company," he announced, "has always been to live and let live."

Mr. Thomas gave some figures relative to the cost of manufacturing sugar. Raw material, he said, varies in price, but the current quotation may be considered 4-3-16 cents a pound. The cost of manufacturing a pound of refined sugar is 5% cent, so selling sugar to jobbers at 5 cents a pound, he admitted, would show some profit. Sales, however, are being made to jobbers at 5.5 cents, while the cost to the ultimate consumer is even 5½ cents.

A subcommittee has been appointed to examine various books and records in the local office of the company.

Mr. Sulzer took up the line of investigation by questioning Mr. Gayley and Robinson of the United States Steel Corporation that contracts fixing prices and dividing territory were not only entered into orally at the "Gary dinners" in New York, but have been put into writing and were to be found if the committee knew where to look.

Unless some unforeseen circumstance prevents, proof of their existence will be forthcoming, it is reported, at the hearings to begin in Washington on Thursday and to continue until the committee convenes in New York on July 27.

### BAN OFF RETURN COUPONS

WASHINGTON—Postmaster-General Hitchcock has issued an order practically annulling the postal regulations prohibiting the use of return coupons in advertisements.

(Continued on page four, column two)

## INTERBOROUGH ACCEPTS NEW YORK SUBWAY PLAN

NEW YORK—The Interborough Rapid Transit Company today accepted the compromise plan for the construction of new subways and it was hoped that the entire question, which has convulsed the city for three years, will be definitely disposed of today.

The new plan was proposed by J. P. Morgan, Jr., and provides for the "preferential" dividend of 9 per cent being paid on the \$125,000,000 investment of the Interborough before the profits from

the operation of the system are divided. In return the city is to share equally in the profits of the third track extensions of the various elevated railways.

Under the new subway plans the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company gets extensions into Manhattan, but the Interborough gets the cream of the new routes.

## U. S. TO PROTEST MEXICANS' ACTS IN LOWER CALIFORNIA

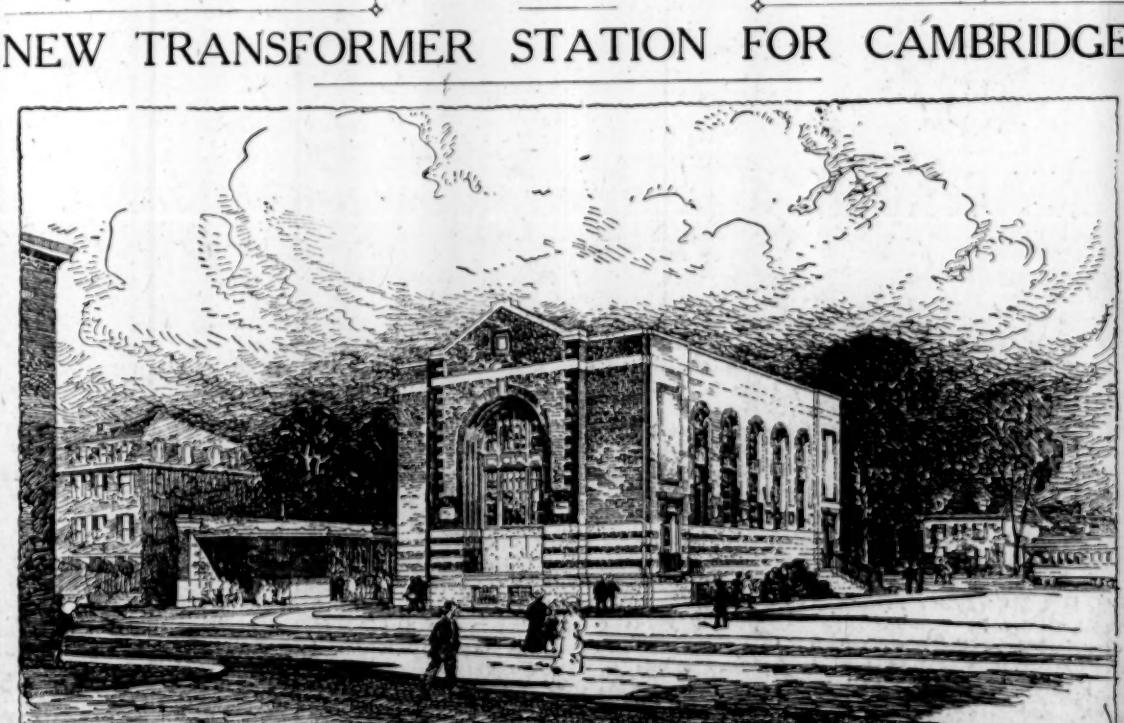
WASHINGTON—The state department today instructed Ambassador Wilson at Mexico City to complain to the Mexican government of the depredations of the so-called liberals in Lower California. The American consul at Ensenada reported that American ranches were raided. The owners appealed to him for protection.

Reports are current here that Gen. Bernardo Reyes, who is slated for minister of war in General Madero's cabinet, has been warned to retire from politics within 10 days.

Senor Don Rolando Reyes admitted Tuesday that a large number of anonymous letters had been received by close friends of his father, with warnings that they persuade General Reyes to retire from politics.

## CITY DEPARTMENT IN NEW QUARTERS

The office fixtures and records of the city building department were removed Tuesday from the old court house to the temporary city hall annex at 100 Summer street, where Commissioner Everett and his force will be found today on the third floor.



Building of Elevated railway at the corner of Main street and Kendall square is designed as an architectural addition to the community.

Send your "Want" ad to 

**THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
MONITOR**

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

## OLD PROBLEMS, NEW RULES

*Diary and Somewhat of the Pyncheons Told by John Hunter Sedgwick*

ALTHOUGH this paper will deal with the diary of a man that wrote it long after the day of him that we shall first mention, we cannot speak of the descendant without telling about the ancestor, and Hawthorne's "House of the Seven Gables," that wonderful piece of work, can best introduce the subject. We rather think that, save to the historian and genealogist, the average recollection of the name Pyncheon or Pyncheon, is that of a rather sinister character in Hawthorne's great romance. Like many impressions that are made by characters in great prose fiction, that made by Hawthorne's picture of Judge Pyncheon in this novel is a pretty durable one and it is easy for the reader to associate this family name with a man that as an actor in a romance displayed the odious side of New England disposition. So much was this felt to be the case and so strong was the conviction on the part of some that bore the name of Pyncheon that an unpleasant kind of fame had been attached to an honorable and respected name that one of the family wrote to Mr. Hawthorne on the subject. The incident is recounted and Mr. Hawthorne's letter in answer is given in the biographical note by Edward Fitch Oliver's edition of the "Diary of William Pyncheon of Salem," a record that extends from 1776 to 1789.

Hawthorne's letter is dated Lenox, May 3, 1851, and goes fully into the matter. After speaking of using the Pyncheon name in his novel, he says, "It never occurred to me, however, that the name was not as much the property of a romance writer, as that of Smith, for instance; while its unacknowledged singularity and a certain indescribable fitness to the tone of my work, gave it a value which no other of the many surnames which proposed themselves to me, seemed to possess. . . . I would further say that I intended no allusion to any Pyncheon now or at any time previous period except; that I never heard anything to the discredit, in the slightest degree, of this old and respectable race, and that I give the fullest credence to your testimony in favor of your grandfather, Judge Pyncheon, and greatly regret that I should have seemed to sulily his honorable name by plastering it upon an imaginary villain." It is clear from the letter that Hawthorne meant no personal allusion and it is equally clear that it is much easier to give a mistaken impression than an accurate.

The "Judge" Pyncheon, who kept the journal and about whom this correspondence took place, was the great-great-grandson of William Pyncheon of whom the reader may have heard in a preceding paper as being cited by the ecclesiastic rule of Massachusetts Bay and removing to found the town of Springfield, that bore the same name as Pyncheon's Essex birthplace in England. This William Pyncheon was a man of education and the author of several works that nobody ever reads today. One of them is entitled "The Time When the First Sabbath Was Ordained." Negatively, Not in the Times of Adam's Innocency, as many say it was. 2. Affirmatively, It Was Ordained After the Time of Adam's Fall and Recreation. He was also the author of a better known work called "The Meritorious Price of Our Redemption," printed in 1650. It did not meet with the approval of the clergymen of Massachusetts who proceeded to make trouble for Pyncheon. In fact, it was ordered by the General Court that Pyncheon's book be burnt and Mr. Norton was "intreated" to answer it. Which he did, receiving for his labours £20. (Papers and Proceedings of the Connecticut Valley Hist. Soc., Vol. II., p. 34, Article "William Pyncheon.") Leaving the dust of this theological controversy, he very sensibly returned to England, where he settled at Wraysbury, Bucks, about three miles from Windsor castle, and here he spent his days. He left in New England a son, John, the ancestor of that William Pyncheon that kept the diary in the days of the American revolution. The dairy be-

## AT THE THEATERS

**BOSTON**  
CASTLE SQUARE—"My Friend from India,"—  
MAJESTIC—"Boys of Company B."

**NEW YORK**  
COHAN—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford,"—  
HAMMERSTEIN—Vaudville.  
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Pink Lady."

**CHICAGO**  
CORT—"The Larboard Watch,"—  
OLYMPIC—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford,"—  
MAJESTIC—Vaudville.  
WHITNEY—"Dear Old Billy."

## THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED  
FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....  
Street.....  
City..... State.....

CUT ON THIS LINE.....

State.....

CUT ON THIS LINE.....

¶ State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.

¶ The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE  
**ONE WEEK  
ON THE  
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE**

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

## SENATE TAKES FOSS TAX RESOLVE FOR THE DEAN BILL

Is the average golfer narrow minded? It seems so, if one can judge from the horror with which most men regard any departure from the accepted methods of play, writes Gerald Batchelor in *Golf Illustrated*. A stranger, while playing on a rough green, found that a hummock, situated between his ball and the hole, necessitated a miniature runup shot. He called for his iron. "But, my dear sir!" cried the local player, in protest, "you are on the green!"

There is a certain well-known professional in the North who does not possess a driver. He prefers to trust to a brassie from the tee and through the green, declaring that he gains in the confidence of continually handling the same club more than he loses in distance.

What is a brassie, after all, but a driver with a sole of brass, lofted according to the player's requirements. Some are frightened by the very name of a club. "Oh, I can't use a cleek!" exclaims a long handicap man; "it is such a difficult club!" But if you give him a laid back cleek and call it a straight-faced iron, or a driving mashie, he will play it with that familiarity which eventually breeds contempt.

Many consistent players take a niblick for all lofted approach shots. Others have discovered the value of that de-lightfully easy and effective stroke, a full swing with a niblick from the tee for a short hole down wind. The approach which some like to attempt with a full mashie, others find easier to accomplish with a spaded iron. One will pitch over open ground on to the green, while another finds greater security in the run up. It is not the club which makes the golfer.

Many a little lad in Scotland can give a good game to a 12-handicapped stranger, while using only one club. He lays it to the ball at an angle which varies according to the nature of the stroke which he desires to play. When on the green, he brings the shaft forward so as to take all the loft out of the club face, and he bangs the ball at the hole with the supreme confidence which recognizes no possibility of failure.

Never judge of a player by his appearance, or a club by its name. Vardon won the open with a putting cleek which he had never used before. These things are not done from mere caprice. Such great golfers are not afraid of being thought "peculiar." The secret of their success, as regards sudden choice of clubs, lies in their habit of doing the right thing at the right moment. Their decision is prompt and absolute.

Golf is a game of thought, determination and will power, as well as a trial of strength skilfully applied, and only he who can think rightly and act bravely can obtain the full enjoyment with the infinite variety of the game affords.

## WELDED TRACKS TO MAKE RIDING ON "L" CARS EASY

Between midnight and the morning rush hours a force of Boston Elevated railway employees are busy welding together the ends of the rails on Massachusetts avenue between Boylston and Beacon streets. The work on the outward bound track will be finished tonight.

The welding when finished will give a continuous ribbon of rail from Beacon street to the subway and is expected to increase the comfort of riding as well as to protect the rolling stock. It is expected that the inward bound track will be finished within two weeks.

Hancock wonders about it; does Hancock do it "to become popular, and obtain votes at the choice of governor next May? See the newspapers?" We cannot say what Hancock intended to effect. Perhaps his act was one of those exalted pieces of philanthropy that so constantly distinguish commerce and politics. At all events, Hancock seems to have thriven upon it, for a correspondent in the *Philadelphia Ledger* for March 11, 1778, wrote that Hancock rode in a chariot, "which was taken in a prize to the 'Civil Usage' pirate vessel, and by the owners presented to him." He was, so the correspondent avers, attended by four liveried servants and escorted "by fifty horsemen with drawn sabers." (Memorial History of Boston, Vol. III, p. 171).

We admit the liveried servants but we rather doubt those fifty drawn sabers. Why should a patriot that preferred paper to coin, be thus guarded from the embraces of a grateful people by a band of half a hundred janizaries on prancing horses? The statement is lacking in internal evidences of accuracy.

**FISHERMEN FACE  
TRIAL AT ST. JOHN'S**

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—Sixteen members of the crew of the Gloucester fishing schooner *Arthusa*, who fled into the woods Monday when they were surprised in the act of taking bait in the vicinity of Cape Race, in alleged violation of law, have surrendered to the police.

They are en route to this port on the government cruiser Fiona, and they will probably be put on trial today.

**MANY BOY SCOUT CAMPS**

NEW YORK—Reports to national headquarters show that thousands of the Boy Scouts of America now are in camp in various parts of the country. The encampments vary from a troop of 24 to 1000 boys.

**TYPHON DAMAGES LUZON**

MANILA—Damage amounting to \$1,500,000 has been done by the typhoon and floods in Luzon. Some provinces were isolated.

## SITUATION IN HAITI REPORTED CRITICAL; U. S. BOAT WELCOME

Governor Foss' resolve for a state income tax, which was substituted Tuesday by the Senate for Representative Dean's bill providing for a tax on incomes over \$2000, was agreed to in the Senate today on a roll call vote of 31 to 10.

The Governor's measure calls for an amendment to the state constitution allowing the levying of a tax on incomes.

The Dean bill simply provided that the state might collect an income tax where-ever the constitution did not intervene.

As the House has once acted adversely on the Foss resolve, it is expected that a committee on conference, composed of members of both branches, will be named today to settle the question.

## EXPORTS OF BOSTON INCREASE WHILE THE IMPORTS LOSE VALUE

During the fiscal year of the government ended June 30 exports from the port of Boston were valued at \$71,232,354, an increase of \$514,679 over 1910, a gratifying showing when it is realized that 1908, 1909 and 1910 witnessed striking decreases in exports.

In 1910, for instance, exports decreased

\$5,439,883 from 1909; the 1909 value

\$19,893,510 from 1908, and the 1908 value

\$4,821,079 from 1907.

Value of imports during the year was

\$116,596,840, as compared with \$128,

751,189 in 1910, a decrease of \$12,154,349,

the first decrease in imports since 1908.

The 1910 value of \$128,751,189 was the largest in the history of the port.

It is interesting to note that during the last 13 years, or since 1899, value of imports has increased \$64,498,880, or 123 per cent, while value of exports has decreased \$56,804,795, or 44 per cent.

General Prudent, government delegate at Gonavas, will support the revolution.

Merchants have put up their shutters and await the outcome of further fighting between the government troops and the rebels. Communication with the interior is interrupted.

The situation for the government is considered critical. All the districts north of Artibonite are in arms, and the insurgents are close upon Cape Haytien, which they may attack at any time.

General Leconte, with his followers, is reported, has landed between Monte Cristi and Fort Liberte. He is on his way to join the insurgents.

General Prudent, government delegate at Gonavas, will support the revolution.

KINGSTON, Jam.—The Haytian navy's new warship, Autoine Simon, formerly the Consul Grostuck, is leaking and unfit for service. She is being towed here for repairs.

Mail advises from Hayti state that several prominent Germans have been expelled from the country on the ground of alleged support given by them to the revolutionists. President Simon is said to be attempting to pacify the rebels by proclaiming that the United States will intervene unless the railway construction across the island is permitted to proceed.

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# Leading Events in Athletic World

## BAY STATE RIFLEMEN START PRACTISE FOR BIG NATIONAL MEET

Col. J. D. Upton Gets State Team Squad Together for Week's Continuous Work on Wakefield Range

### TO SELECT TWELVE

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Practise by the state team for the national rifle tournament at Camp Perry, O., in August, will be resumed at the Bay State range here this afternoon. The team will also practise next Saturday and then on the week following while the war game is in progress a squad of 16 will go out to the firing points every day for a whole week of shooting at all ranges. This will be the first year that any state team squad has ever had a week's continuous work and Col. J. D. Upton, chief of ordnance, M. V. M., believes that it should greatly help the team to make a better showing than ever.

Since the first of June a squad of 20 has been trying out for places on the team. Colonel Upton has ordered 16 to report Saturday at the range and they will practise instead of taking part in the war manoeuvres. The squad comprises:

Sergt. C. J. Van Asburg, second infantry; Sergt. G. M. Jeffs, sixth regiment; Sergt. W. H. McCullough, ninth regiment; Sergt. S. L. Leahy, sixth regiment; Qm. Sergt. L. P. Castaldini, company K, second infantry; Qm. Sergt. J. B. Keough, company I, sixth infantry; Sergt. F. Daniels, company B, second infantry; Sergt. F. H. Keane, company G, fifth infantry; Sergt. F. S. Schofield, company E, fifth infantry; Sergt. R. T. Thorne, field artillery corps; Sergt. A. J. Burnham, coast artillery corps; Corp. C. B. Long, company E, fifth infantry; Private P. J. Davis, company B, fifth infantry; Corp. E. C. Lincoln, company F, fifth regiment; Private G. W. Reid, company A, sixth infantry; Private J. E. Williams, company F, fifth regiment.

Next week these men will be joined by the others who have been shooting with them, who, as commissioned officers, are called upon to participate in the field manoeuvres. They are Sergt. Major W. D. Huddleston, Lieut. M. W. Parker and Lieut. George Faber, all of the sixth regiment staff.

Capt. S. W. Wise, sixth regiment, will assist Colonel Upton next week in coaching the state team.

Early in August Colonel Upton will pack a team of 12 and three alternates and leave for Ohio to compete in the national interstate match, Aug. 26 and 27. The early departure is to give the men a chance to compete in the matches of the National Rifle Association which precede it.

### AMATEUR EVENTS FOR CALEDONIANS

The athletic committee which has charge of the annual picnic of the Boston Caledonian Club arranged a program for amateurs as well as for professionals for this year's Scotch picnic, which will be held at Caledonian grove, West Roxbury, on Saturday, Aug. 5. The committee meeting Tuesday night in the Deacon building heard reports that fully satisfy them that by placing the nine amateur handicap events on the program with the excellent prizes in each instance is going to prove one of the most interesting of the day's events.

Peter Niven, of 1410 Tremont street, with whom the entries for the various events are being made, reported that already he had received a number of entries for the amateur events and he felt sure that the nine events would have excellent lists of competitors. The amateur games are sanctioned by the A. A. U., and the entries will close with Mr. Niven on the 1st of August.

The amateur events will be the three-mile run, 100, 440, 880, mile, pole vault, putting the 16-pound shot, the running broad, step and jump, and running high jump.

### CONNECTICUT LEAGUE

Springfield 4, New Haven 2, Waterbury 6, New Britain 5, Hartford 2, Bridgeport 1.

## Boston Garter

*Virtue Garter*  
It's in the making that you find **Boston Garter** superior to all other kinds, and the utmost in comfort and wear value. Buy by name.



Owner of National League  
Baseball Club Which Will  
Open Series Here Tomorrow



(Photo by Horner-Jordan Co., Boston)  
**PRESIDENT BARNEY DREYFUS**  
Pittsburgh baseball team

### NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Won Lost % 1911 1910

Philadelphia . . . . . 51 31 .624 .487

Chicago . . . . . 48 31 .608 .522

New York . . . . . 48 32 .609 .526

Baltimore . . . . . 43 36 .570 .456

Pittsburgh . . . . . 43 36 .544 .449

Cincinnati . . . . . 33 45 .423 .397

Brooklyn . . . . . 36 48 .385 .429

Boston . . . . . 29 61 .247 .401

Total . . . . . 291 161 .354 .351

Per cent.

Philadelphia . . . . . 2.0 5.6 0.0 1.0 14— 6

Niles . . . . . 4.4 1.3 4.4 4.4 4.4— 31 6

SECOND SET

Touchar . . . . . 2.4 1.2 2.4 2.6 5.0 5.5— 48 7

Niles . . . . . 4.2 4.4 4.0 4.4 4.3 8 3— 43 5

THIRD SET

Touchar . . . . . 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4— 30 6

Niles . . . . . 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4— 23 3

FOURTH SET

Touchar . . . . . 5.4 6.0 3.5 2.2 4.4 4.4— 39 6

Niles . . . . . 3.6 4.5 3.4 4.2 1.1 1— 31 6

FIFTH SET

Touchar . . . . . 1.2 3.4 5.6 7.8 9 R. H. E.

Philadelphia . . . . . 0.5 5.0 5.0 0.0 1— 16 6

New York . . . . . 0.0 2.0 0.0 0.0 0— 7 10 1

Baltimore . . . . . 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0— 0 12 3

Pittsburgh . . . . . 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0— 0 12 3

Cincinnati . . . . . 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0— 0 12 3

Brooklyn . . . . . 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0— 0 12 3

Boston . . . . . 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0— 0 12 3

Total . . . . . 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0— 0 12 3

SECOND GAMES

Chicago 14, Boston 4

Cincinnati 8, New York 2

St. Louis 8, Brooklyn 5

Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 2

Pittsburgh 2, Philadelphia 1

THIRD GAMES

Chicago 14, Boston 4

Cincinnati 8, New York 2

St. Louis 8, Brooklyn 5

Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 2

Pittsburgh 2, Philadelphia 1

FOURTH GAMES

Chicago 14, Boston 4

Cincinnati 8, New York 2

St. Louis 8, Brooklyn 5

Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 2

Pittsburgh 2, Philadelphia 1

FIFTH GAMES

Chicago 14, Boston 4

Cincinnati 8, New York 2

St. Louis 8, Brooklyn 5

Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 2

Pittsburgh 2, Philadelphia 1

SIXTH GAMES

Chicago 14, Boston 4

Cincinnati 8, New York 2

St. Louis 8, Brooklyn 5

Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 2

Pittsburgh 2, Philadelphia 1

SEVENTH GAMES

Chicago 14, Boston 4

Cincinnati 8, New York 2

St. Louis 8, Brooklyn 5

Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 2

Pittsburgh 2, Philadelphia 1

EIGHTH GAMES

Chicago 14, Boston 4

Cincinnati 8, New York 2

St. Louis 8, Brooklyn 5

Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 2

Pittsburgh 2, Philadelphia 1

NINTH GAMES

Chicago 14, Boston 4

Cincinnati 8, New York 2

St. Louis 8, Brooklyn 5

Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 2

Pittsburgh 2, Philadelphia 1

TENTH GAMES

Chicago 14, Boston 4

Cincinnati 8, New York 2

St. Louis 8, Brooklyn 5

Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 2

Pittsburgh 2, Philadelphia 1

ELEVENTH GAMES

Chicago 14, Boston 4

Cincinnati 8, New York 2

St. Louis 8, Brooklyn 5

Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 2

Pittsburgh 2, Philadelphia 1

TWELFTH GAMES

Chicago 14, Boston 4

Cincinnati 8, New York 2

St. Louis 8, Brooklyn 5

Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 2

Pittsburgh 2, Philadelphia 1

THIRTEENTH GAMES

Chicago 14, Boston 4

Cincinnati 8, New York 2

St. Louis 8, Brooklyn 5

Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 2

Pittsburgh 2, Philadelphia 1

FOURTEENTH GAMES

Chicago 14, Boston 4

Cincinnati 8, New York 2

St. Louis 8, Brooklyn 5

Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 2

Pittsburgh 2, Philadelphia 1

FIFTEENTH GAMES

Chicago 14, Boston 4

Cincinnati 8, New York 2

St. Louis 8, Brooklyn 5

Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 2

Pittsburgh 2, Philadelphia 1

SIXTEENTH GAMES

Chicago 14, Boston 4

Cincinnati 8, New York 2

St. Louis 8, Brooklyn 5

Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 2

Pittsburgh 2, Philadelphia 1

SIXTEENTH GAMES

Chicago 14, Boston 4

Cincinnati 8, New York 2

## RECIPROCITY CALLED BEGINNING OF A NEW AND HONEST TARIFF

(Continued from Page One.)

and support of every man in the country."

Senator Smoot of Utah in presenting his proposed compromise wool bill to the Senate today declared that if the Democratic wool bill passed by the House should become a law it would close all the woolen mills in this country.

He asserted that the La Follette wool bill is just as dangerous and that the woolen manufacturers are much concerned over these bills. His own substitute he said would furnish justifiable reductions and yet provide protection.

The Smoot bill provides for a general reduction on wool and woolens, but does not go so far on either as the House bill. It fixes the same rate on first-class wool that the La Follette bill names so long as that class of wool maintains the price of 22½ cents per pound, but as the rate is specific the protection is made variable as it is under the ad valorem system of the Wisconsin senator.

It retains higher duties on woolens than are provided by the La Follette bill.

The Smoot bill maintains the classifications of the present law on the three grades of wool. Instead of a rate of 11c. per pound on first-class wool in the grease and 12c. on second class, a rate of 9c. per pound is provided on both classes. On washed wool of both classes, the rate is doubled and on scoured wool trebled.

On third-class wools the rate is fixed 3c. and 6c. instead of 4c. and 7c. The "skirting clause," of which much complaint has been made by the wool growers, is eliminated.

Garnetted waste is reduced from 30 to 25c. per pound. The compensatory duties are levied upon the same principle as in the present law, with many reductions in the additional protective ad valorem duties. The present provision assessing blankets over three yards in length has been eliminated.

On women's and children's dress goods the specific duties have been reduced from 11c. to 9c. per square yard. There are also reductions on carpets, druggists and mats, clothing and on webbing, braid, ribbons, trimmings, etc.

There is a new paragraph which provides that "In no case shall any of the articles of fabrics enumerated in this schedule pay a duty greater than is equivalent to an ad valorem duty of 80 per cent."

### CAPT. APPLETON HEADS TROOP A

Troop A, first squadron cavalry, M. V. M., will go into the war maneuvers next Sunday under a new commanding officer, Capt. C. B. Appleton, for many years first lieutenant of the troop. He was elected captain Tuesday evening to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. John Barrows to be a major attached to the inspector-general's department.

Second Lieut. John Kenny was elected first lieutenant and First Sergt. Leon W. Newton was unanimously chosen by the men to fill the place made vacant by the promotion of Lieutenant Kenny. The election was conducted by Maj. Charles Schmitz, commanding the squadron.

#### AMUSEMENTS

**\$1—ONE HUNDRED MILE SAIL—\$1  
A Wonderful Sight  
SEE THE  
BATTLESHIPS  
AT  
Provincetown**

The Pilgrims' First Landing Place  
IRON STEAMSHIP  
**DOROTHY BRADFORD**  
BAY LINE TO CAPE COD  
Passenger, Captain, Freight  
Daily trips, when 100 Atlantic Ave.,  
Boston, 9 a.m.; Sundays and Holidays 9:30; Steamer, Refreshments,  
Wireless Telegraph, Round Trip \$1.00;  
one-way tickets 75¢. Rates to New  
England Schools and Societies. Tel.  
1411 Main, S. A. MOODY, Mgr.

**BASS POINT NAHANT DAN**  
Shore Dinners, Leave Otis, Return from  
Wharf 20, 11 a.m.; 12:30, 2:20, 10:30, 12 m.  
2:30, 5:10, 6:15, 8:10, 3:30, 5, 6:30, 9:45  
Visit the \$100,000 Ocean Pier, Revere,  
Dancing, Swimming, Services, week  
Bass Point Pier at 20-min. intervals.

**GOV. FOSS NAMES HAVERHILL MAN**

## DON'T KNOW WHAT A SUGAR TRUST IS, SAYS W. B. THOMAS

(Continued from Page One.)

## ACTION DELAYED ON CAUSE OF RISE IN PRICE OF MILK

Dist.-Atty. Joseph C. Pelletier has taken no steps as yet in the matter of carrying out the request to him to ascertain the cause for the advance in the price of milk from 8 to 9 cents per quart, introduced by Councilman Curley and adopted by the Boston city council Tuesday.

The district attorney said today that his investigation was being made at present. The advance in question, is that recently made by the H. P. Hood, D. Whiting and Elm Farm milk companies.

The reason given by the companies for this change is that the producers have increased their price because of the recent hot spell and therefore they are forced to increase theirs accordingly.

William A. Graustein, head of the Boston Dairy Company, said today that although he was paying an advanced price to the producer, he would not raise the price to the consumer. Mr. Graustein has made an investigation of the milk supply in Boston and he deems the milk supply is now nearly normal and that with continued cool weather there should be a plentiful supply throughout the city.

The American Company, he said, has met competition on every side, particularly from five refineries in New York and the beet sugar factories of the West.

Mr. Sulzer got Mr. Thomas first to say that his company could manufacture sugar as cheaply, or nearly so, as any other country.

"Then why do we in this country have to pay more for sugar than the people of England?"

"Because of the duty we have to pay," said Mr. Thomas.

"Then if the tariff on sugar were to be removed, we would have cheaper sugar in this country?"

"I think so."

"You have about 10,000 women stockholders in New England?"

"Yes."

"When prosecution threatened your company, did not you and your associates unload most of your own sugar on these New England women?"

"Not at all."

"Even had the American Sugar Refining Company intended stifling competition through the formation of the present trust," testified Mr. Thomas, "it would not have realized its ambition. In this respect the company is far from a success." The witness preferred to say that the trust was formed to "fortify" the American against competition rather than to crush competition.

Mr. Thomas' examination developed the fact that at one time the trust paid rebates of 3½¢ a pound to dealers who did not sell at a price lower than that fixed by the trust. He denied that the practise was dropped because of an investigation by the New York Legislature.

Mr. Thomas was asked what he thought Congress could do toward preventing the creation of trusts. He had previously testified that he didn't know what a trust was, but said he thought forbidding the payment of bonuses, which it is now the practise to give owners of companies absorbed by a monopoly, would go far toward ending trust building.

Chairman Hardwick has appointed a sub-committee consisting of Representatives Garrett of Tennessee and Madison of Kansas, to go to Mohonk lake probably on Friday and take the testimony of John Arbuckle, whom the committee considers the most important witness it was to question here.

## ANNIE FARNHAM ESTATE IS \$18,500

DEDHAM, Mass.—By the terms of the will of Annie T. Farnham of Randolph, allowed in the Norfolk probate court by Judge Flint today, an estate of \$12,000 personal and \$6500 real property is disposed of. Charles C. Farnham, the husband, receives \$5000 and is named as executor; Bessie H. Stephens, the daughter, is given the jewelry and the use of the residue of the estate.

Eventually \$2000 will go to the Newton Theological Seminary and the ministerial fund of the First Baptist church in this city, showed that the voters selected five Republicans, four Democrats and one Socialist out of 67 candidates, to make the final race for commissioner on Aug. 15, when five of the 10 nominees will be elected.

## NAMES NEW HEAD FOR BULL ESTATE

BIDDEFORD, Me.—The agreement by which the contest over the will of Mrs. Ole Bull was compromised recently was confirmed at a special sitting of the New York county probate court here Tuesday, all wills and codicils being ordered dismissed. Ralph S. Bartlett of Boston, counsel for Mrs. Olea Bull Vaughan, daughter of Mrs. Bull and contestant of the will, was appointed special administrator of the estate.

## GOV. FOSS NAMES HAVERHILL MAN

Lott F. McNamara of Haverhill was appointed by Governor Foss as a member of the state board of arbitration and conciliation.

## "BACHELOR TAX" PROPOSED

PARIS—A resolution in favor of a tax on bachelors was voted by the Lyons municipal council Tuesday afternoon. The council thus proposes to raise \$6,000 for relief among the laboring classes in the city. It is proposed to make all single men in Lyons pay a tax of \$2 and a supplementary tax of \$1.25 if they pay a weekly rent of \$1 or over.

## MR. TAFT DECLINES INVITATION

WASHINGTON—Senator Lodge today presented to President Taft the invitation of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America to attend the annual meeting at Boston Aug. 1 to 4. The President was obliged to decline because of public business.

## SPEAKER WALKER'S VOTE DEFEATS EXTRA PAY FOR LEGISLATORS

(Continued from Page One.)

## NO ACTION NEEDED SENATE REPORT ON MACHINERY MESSAGE

(Continued from Page One.)

On the ground that there is a law on the statute books giving any citizen of the commonwealth, including the Governor, the right to proceed against any monopoly in Massachusetts, the joint legislative committee on ways and means reported today "no legislation necessary" on Governor Foss' message sent to the Legislature Tuesday, in which he presented certain information relative to an alleged monopoly of the shoe machinery industry in Massachusetts.

The Governor did not mention the name of the monopoly, but it is understood that he had reference to the United Shoe Machinery Company.

## ALL MILITARY ROADS END NOW AT THE BIG CHICAGO TOURNAMENT

CHICAGO—Grant park will be converted into Camp Charles S. Deneen on Friday for the 10 days' encampment-tournament of national guard, naval reserves, United States troops, marines and cadets from military academies.

The formal opening of the tourney is July 24, but the troops will make camp a few days earlier to practise their drills and get settled. The camp will be open to inspection by visitors. Several companies of regular and militia troops are assigned to "usher duty" to conduct civilians through the model camp and answer questions. Field kitchens and commissaries will be features.

Military religious services will be conducted in the arena on July 23 and on Monday afternoon regular exhibitions begin, continuing twice a day throughout the week. Monday is mayor's day, Tuesday G. A. R. day when civil war veterans will give exhibition drills, Wednesday Governor's day, when Governor Deneen will review the state troops, Thursday Association of Commerce day, Friday children's day, Saturday Chicago day and Sunday visitors' day.

## NEWS BRIEFS

### VENONA REACHES MARBLEHEAD

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—The schooner yacht Venona sailed by her owner, Elmer Jared Bliss, scored another long-distance victory and a probable leg in the Norman cup by her run back here from Bar Harbor, the greater part of which was made in a thick fog with all sail set. This is the second time that Captain Bliss has left a less venture-some fleet behind and sent his boat through tumbling seas, while other yachts lay to or remained in quiet harbors.

### FRANKLIN WENTWORTH SPEAKS

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Franklin H. Wentworth, of Boston, secretary of the National Fire Protection Association, was a speaker at the annual convention of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents here, today.

### MERCHANTS ON OUTING

STONEHAM, Mass.—Business has been suspended in town today and just before noon four cars filled with members of the Merchants Association and their families went to Salem Willows for the annual outing.

### OPPOSED BY THE G. A. R.

NEW YORK—Opposition has arisen in the G. A. R. in this borough and in Brooklyn over the proposed use of the Confederate flag at the celebration of the battle of Bull Run on the battle field July 21.

### ACCEPTS EAST ROCHESTER CALL

EAST ROCHESTER, N. H.—The Rev. Roy Goodwin of Woodmans, N. H., has accepted the call to become pastor of the Adventist church here to succeed the Rev. Frederick W. Richardson.

### APPRAISE BELMONT JEWEL

NEW YORK—A \$15,000 diamond studded pin worn by Mrs. August Belmont was taken from her when she arrived on the Olympic today and sent to the public stores for appraisal.

### MRS. MCMANIGAL DISCHARGED

LOS ANGELES—Judge Walter Bordwell dismissed Tuesday contempt proceedings brought against Mrs. Ortiz McManigal for refusing to testify before the grand jury in the Los Angeles Times explosion case.

### ONE AMERICAN COUNTRY URGED

DETROIT, Mich.—At the opening session of the National Editorial Association Tuesday Governor Osborn of Michigan said that he thought it to be "the destiny of America to abolish the long line of menaces along our northern border until we have one country, with one type of government, one language, one people, from the north pole to the isthmus of Panama."

### PRESIDENT BAUMGARTNER

NEPAUG, Conn.—The second woman to become pastor of a Congregational church in this state, Miss Grace L. Edwards of Sayville, L. I., was ordained in the South Congregational church here Tuesday.

### BOY RETURNS HOME

LEWISTON, Me.—Willie Leahy, the 15-year-old lad for whom the Boy Scouts have been conducting a country-wide search, returned to his home Tuesday. He had been no farther than Portland, where he has been working in a machine shop.

### WOMAN ORDAINED PASTOR

NEPAUG, Conn.—The second woman to

become pastor of a Congregational church in this state, Miss Grace L. Edwards of Sayville, L. I., was ordained in the South Congregational church here Tuesday.

## HOT WEATHER COMFORT FOR BIG MEN

### The Taft Night Shirt

Made of fine quality, thin cambric, the coolest fabric known, sizes 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 neck bands, ample in width, so you can turn over and receive the greatest sleeping comfort in hot weather.

Each \$1.50

We do not think any store in Boston provides such complete satisfaction. Orders by mail promptly filled.

ON SALE—IN OUR MEN'S STORE.  
Separate entrance on Winter street.

## NEW ARMY ALTITUDE OF 4167 FEET SET BY LIEUTENANT ARNOLD

(Continued from Page One.)

Berkeley, Cal.—A pageant is contemplated under the direction of Miss Hofer illustrative of the dancing courses given in summer school at the University of California. In the 26 courses given in playground work and dancing there are over 1000 prospective teachers.

Prof. Frederick J. Taggart, curator of the Bancroft library, will give courses in the history of the Pacific coast during the next regular session of college.

In connection with the course in playground instruction the large number of children who take advantage of the model playground require the baseball field as well as the cinder track to accommodate them. Nearly 900 children participate in the amusement provided by Dr. Beach and his assistants.

WASHINGTON—A new altitude for the army was established at the army aviation school at College Park, Md., near this city Tuesday by Lieut. Harold H. Arnold, who ascended 4167 feet in one of the government aeroplanes.

DECATUR, Ill.—The balloon Million Population Club, which ascended at Springfield, Ill., came to earth Tuesday 1½ miles west of La Place. The aeronauts were unable to make headway on account of the wind.

Senator Warren declared that not only artillerymen but regiments of infantry and perhaps cavalry would be sent to the isthmus. He believed that the houses which shelter canal employees could be used for barracks.

MAP OF GLACIER PARK EXHIBITED

The Great Northern railroad has just placed on exhibition at the Boston ticket office, 264 Washington street, a map of Glacier National park, Montana.

The map is a reproduction of the mountains, lakes and glaciers contained in the 1400 square miles embracing the area of the park. The original map was modelled in clay and the entire map, both from a scientific and artistic standpoint, is a valuable one.

RESCUES FAMILY IN CHELSEA

Maurice A. Tucker, his wife and three small children were rescued early today from a fire in the building at 7 Chestnut street, Chelsea, by Lewis Avdon, who, after having guided his own family from the second floor apartment, rushed back into the smoke-filled corridors and aroused and aided the Tuckers, who lived on the third floor.

PLAN PURSE FOR AVIATOR

NEW YORK—The Times prints a special despatch from Washington today, saying that a plan is now on foot to obtain by private subscription a purse for Harry N. Atwood, who flew from Boston to Washington.

MILLION FOR NEW LONDON, CONN.

HARTFORD, Conn.—One million dollars was voted Tuesday by the General Assembly for improvements in New London harbor.

No Darning For Six Months

If You Get This Mark On Your Hosiery Today

Buy six pairs of Holeproof Hosiery now and you won't have any darning for half a year—no necessity of wearing darned hose—no wasted time in looking for whole hose—no hosiery trouble whatever. Try it for six months.

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

## ORIGINAL BACK BAY HOUSE

A typical Boston-style residence on Commonwealth avenue is always in demand for lease and when it comes to selling them there is always a good market awaiting their disposal. The accompanying illustration is one of these dwellings, which recently changed hands through the brokerage office of J. D. K. Willis & Co., 50 State street. It is at 19 Commonwealth avenue, on the north side of the thoroughfare, between Arlington and Berkeley streets. The owner was the Henry L. Shaw estate, and title passed to Mary R. Morrison.

The interior finish of the house is of black walnut, which is not used much nowadays. The exterior is of fine brownstone and on the whole the structure is one of the original Back Bay houses. On the first floor there is a reception room, large hall and dining room; on the second floor are two large drawing rooms and on the third floor two chambers and bathroom; there are also two chambers and bath on the fourth floor, and the fifth floor is occupied by a billiard room and servants' rooms. The basement has a kitchen and laundry.

## FIRST AUSTRALIAN SKYSCRAPER

A contract has been signed in Sydney for the erection of the Culwilla Chambers, a block of business premises and offices, the cost to be about \$500,000 and to be completed in two years.

The building will comprise 13 floors, with a roof garden and caretaker's quarters in addition. The ground floor is taken up with three spacious shops, with separate basement quarters. In addition to the usual elevator provision has been made for an express elevator, which will make its first stop at the sixth floor. Other provisions are an electric freight elevator, 2800 pounds capacity; a 5000-gallon water reservoir for fire protection, which can be filled by an automatic electric pump in 13 minutes; a large vacuum cleaner in the basement, driven by an electric motor, and with tubes to all the floors; and letter box tubes to each floor.

This 165-foot building will be the loftiest of its kind in the commonwealth. The ground floor piers are to be in polished trachyte, the first and second floors in freestone, and the remainder in red open-kiln bricks with freestone dressings. The internal joinery is to be Queenland maple, fumed and waxed.

## STUDYING NEW YORK TENEMENTS

Dr. Charles Pranard, deputy chief of the bureau of Assurance and Social Providence of France, who has been inspecting New York tenement houses for the past few days for the purpose of getting ideas for new regulations in his own country, says that the unskilled workingman of New York pays one-third of his income to a landlord, but in France he pays only one-fourth or one-fifth.

Dr. Pranard has visited the lower West Side and the East Side. He was most favorably impressed by the parks in the congested districts.

**SALE IN WESTON**  
Through the office of Poole & Bigelow, 70 Kilby street, James M. Upton has sold to E. L. Ware of Boston, his farm property situated on Newton street, Weston. There are four acres of excellent farm land, a colonial-style house, barn and hen houses. The purchaser will begin immediately to improve the property for permanent occupancy.

## WILL AUCTION MILL PROPERTY

J. E. Conant & Co., auctioneers, of Lowell, Mass., have scheduled for Thursday, July 27, the sale to the highest bidder of the property of the Uncasville Manufacturing Company, known as No. 2 mill, located at Versailles Village, Sprague, Conn. This is a desirable manufacturing proposition and comprises a mill with water power privilege, a country residence of colonial style, 24 parcels of village real estate and 570 lots of practically new cotton machinery, which will be sold in divisions to suit purchasers. The sale will be held on the property.

The location is on Little river, between the Hanover road and the Norwich and Worcester turnpike, five or six minutes walk from the trunk line of trolley cars between Norwich (30 minutes) and Willimantic (45 minutes), nine tenths of a mile from Versailles station in the town of Sprague, on the Providence-Willimantic branch of the New Haven road.

## ANOTHER FRAMINGHAM SALE

C. H. Josselyn has sold his old home place on Beacon street, near the village center of Framingham, comprising four acres of land, with fruit orchard, an old-fashioned two-story dwelling of 12 rooms, surrounded with shade trees, a commodious stable and accommodations for poultry, to E. A. Capin of Framingham, whose large milk farm was recently sold. The Chapin Farm Agency made the sale.

## SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

Latest recorded transfers are taken from the files of the real estate exchange as follows:

BOSTON (City Proper)  
Willard G. Nash to Annie R. Levin, Nor-

wich St.; q.; \$1.  
Max Shapiro to Trezer J. Sullivan, Gen-

eral C. Andrews to George C. Shuttuck, Harrison ave.; w.; \$1.  
Anne W. Seaver to Minnie B. Garneau,

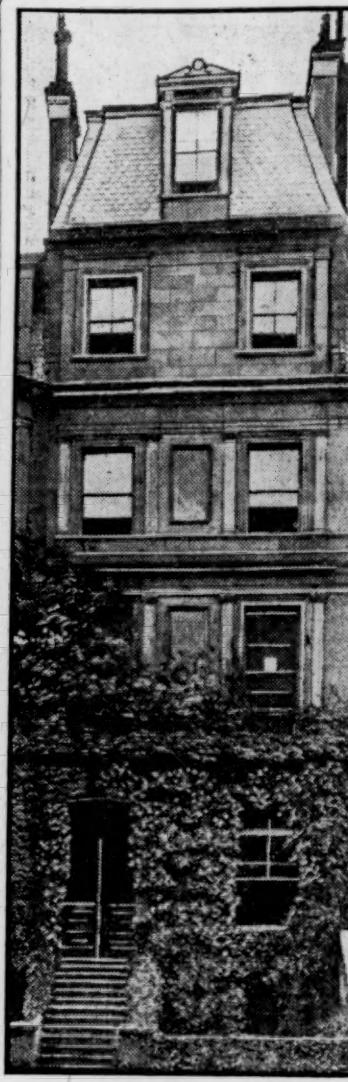
W. Cedar and Malcolm St.; q.; \$1.  
ROXBURY  
David Baer to Frank Sher et al., Lam-

bert St.; q.; \$1.  
Adoniram J. Adams est. to Mary A. De-

DORCHESTER  
Frank S. Delano to Annie E. Delano,

Washington St.; q.; \$1.  
George W. Estabrook to P. Sigrid Swan-

son, Willowood St.; w.; \$1.



TYPICAL BACK BAY HOUSE

J. D. K. Willis & Co., brokers, recently sold this property, valued at \$37,500 by the assessors.

MARY G. CRONIN to James Cronin, Hart-  
ford St.; w.; \$1.  
William G. Fuller to William C. Gushee,  
Fuller and Washington sts.; q.; \$1.  
Same to Chester Gushee, Fuller st.; q.; \$1.

WEST ROXBURY  
Thomas F. Costello to Dennis J. O'Con-  
nell, Nonnuntum st.; q.; \$1.  
CHELSEA  
Hyman Cohen to Hyman Shapiro et al.,  
Poplar St.; q.; \$1.  
Charles Sabine Jr. to Julia Kruevitz,  
Beacon and Pine sts.; d.; \$1000.  
Margaret K. Soley to George M. Hayes,  
John A. Hayes et al., 100 Brattle St.; q.; \$1.  
Same to Leila M. Gilliland, Elm st.; q.; \$1.

RIVERDALE  
Albert F. Elwell to James A. Nickerson,  
Emerson and Lowell rds.; w.; \$1.  
Abraam C. J. Pope to Chester Pope,  
Seawall, Cliff and Grovers ave.; q.; \$1.  
REVERE  
Rocco Lese to Alfred Lese, Roosevelt  
st.; q.; \$1.

RECIPROCITY COMES  
UP IN CANADA HOUSE  
UPON REASSEMBLING

OTTAWA, Ont.—Reciprocity came up again in the Canadian Parliament when it reassembled Tuesday.

The government left the speaking entirely to the opposition, each side waiting apparently for the other to show its hand.

The opposition leader, R. L. Borden, having declared during the recess his purpose to force the government to submit reciprocity to a vote of the nation in a general election, the government desires that Mr. Borden should develop obstructive tactics in the public gaze.

As soon as he does that to an extent that promises to prevent the House reaching a vote on the bill it is the premier's intention to ask a dissolution of Parliament and to issue the writs for a general election.

W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, and one of the Canadian authors of the reciprocity pact, moved that the House go into committee of ways and means for the discussion of the reciprocity resolution.

At 8 o'clock the reciprocity debate got under way. James Arthur, Conservative member for Parry Sound, opposing.

## AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

To take care of the Franconia's surplus western business the Boston & Albany road had a special train in readiness at the East Boston terminal today.

The Erie railroad private car 494 occupied by Vice-President Brownell and party passed through Boston today en route from Bar Harbor, Me., to the Hudson terminal headquarters at New York.

The New York Central lines furnished special sleeping cars from the South station today for the accommodation of the Providence Eastern League Baseball Club en route to Toronto.

For the Chicago National League Baseball Club en route to Philadelphia, the New Haven and Pennsylvania roads will furnish special sleepers on the Federal express from the South station tonight.

## “BLUE IDLE” WAS HAUNT OF PENN

Old Meeting House of “Friends” in Rural Sussex Is Quaint and Hidden Away From Men’s Haunts

HIDDEN away in rural Sussex is a picturesque meeting-house which would be famous were it not so inaccessible; for it was here in the early days of the society that the Penn family used to meet with Friends in public worship. The two meeting-houses with which the name of William Penn is especially associated, somewhat curiously, are remote from the haunts of men. The Jordans district in Buckinghamshire is being opened up, but the Blue Idle still enjoys the distinction of being the meeting-house most difficult of approach. It may be said to be eight miles from anywhere, Horsham, the nearest town, being at that distance, while the nearest station, Billingham, is rather more than two miles away.

There has been much speculation as to how the “Blue Idle” got its curious name. Local legend says that the name first came into use because it was appropriate. In course of time, after the days of Penn, when many of his Sussex Friends had emigrated, and church rates and economic causes had done their part in attracting people from this district into towns, the meeting-house became “idle,” and as a matter of fact was closed from 1793 until 1869, except for an occasional appointed meeting.

Another version spells the word idol, which would seem to indicate that not only did friends worship in it, but actually worshipped it. This spelling is unlikely, because among other reasons the idol was allowed to become idle.

The word “blue” also requires an explanation, inasmuch as there is no apparent trace of that color about the building; but a careful examination shows that there are traces of a bright blue pigment underneath the pink dis-

temper on the inside walls. Can it be some former premises committee had the blue distemper covered up, hoping thereby to blot out what was then an objectionable name? If so, they were unsuccessful. The name has, however, lost its venom, and is in general use by Friends as well as others, and has even found its way on to the fingerpost at the end of the lane.

The little meeting-house is now no longer blue, nor is it idle, for several meetings are held here every week, under the care of the neighboring meetings of Dorking, Horsham and Guildford to the north and Lewes and Chichester to the south. The Friends’ village school at Coolham is only a mile or two away.

Local tradition has been busy with the old house. There is a story that it was built of timbers from one of Penn’s ships, a legend which cannot, however, be altogether true, as the house is older than either Penn or his ships. That Penn was in the district when the desirability of a new meeting-place was mooted there can be no doubt, for in 1682 the monthly meeting “desired Wm. Penn and Ben Naylor to inquire for a convenient place for that purpose.”

After the old farmhouse had been built it was extensively altered to make it suitable for a meeting-house. It is possible that some ship timbers were used in the alteration, but if so these early Friends must have had more sentiment than is usually attributed to them, for plenty of good timber was obtainable close at hand, while the sea was far away. Six weeks after Penn was put into this appointment he sailed for America.

The building as it appears today looks like an old farmhouse; it is roofed with substantial slabs of Sussex stone, pro-

viding a good foothold for the mosses which grow freely all over the roof and add greatly to the picturesque appearance of the whole structure.

The interior shows that the meeting house was built for a dwelling and adapted later. The room was originally only about 7 feet high, and it is evident that they were joists which have been removed. The result is a lofty and well-lighted meeting room. At one side the upper floor still remains, but the sides of the rooms have been taken away, thus making a gallery and greatly increasing the seating capacity of the house.

Over the gallery in a loft are the “prophets’ chambers,” little rooms furnished with a few necessities, where visiting friends can sleep. Though such accommodation is seldom used nowadays, these particular rooms are an exception, because owing to the remoteness of the place it is sometimes necessary for friends from a distance to stay a night or two at the Blue Idle.

The other end of the building, used as a caretaker’s cottage, was left in its original form, and the interior is of a quaint old farmhouse, with low ceilings and chimney’s big enough to smoke whole sides of bacon. Visitors to the morning meeting are expected to stay to dinner, which is served in the cottage, and is quite a famous institution that few would care to miss.

In a corner of the meeting room is a small minister’s gallery. It consists of one narrow, oaken seat, which goes round the corner, its only back being the wall. It is not easy to imagine the portly form of William Penn accommodated on a seat so narrow and uncomfortable. It is believed, however, that this was his habitual position when attending the meeting.

FARMERS IN MASS  
MEETING URGE VETO  
OF ELLIS MILK BILL

amusing too. The hansom cabman was quick at repartee, and of course, the street boy tinged all street life with cockney humor. But the policeman used not to be witty in London. His only report was “Move on there,” or the production of a notebook and a pencil. I suppose he still carries these implements, but I have not seen them. He certainly does not say “Move on” now. He nods or beckons, and things happen or stop happening just as he wills it. He is the lord of London. And London’s overlord with the acquirement of sovereignty has given him to his innate sense of humour. He used to be too busy to joke. Now he has the leisure of the busy man whose business is well organized, and he can relax.

In Paris, my adopted home, a block in the street traffic is an interesting thing to the student of human nature who is not in a hurry. If you have ever watched the traffic at the corner of the Place de l’Opera and the Boulevard des Capucines, you have no doubt noticed the system. Cabs, taxicabs, carts, omnibuses, carriages and other vehicles come together from all points of the compass, and when chaos reigns a sergeant of police blows a shrill whistle, and his subordinates, one of them at each corner, hold out white truncheons under the nose of the nearest horse or chauffeur.

The traffic stops, the policemen try to disentangle it, and the drivers argue. Like the immortal personage in the “Bab Ballads,” they argue up and down and also argue all about them. The policemen argue back, an elderly cab horse with a sense of humor falls down in the middle of the uproar; somebody calls somebody else a kind of a stove or a gherkin; there may be, or there may not be a free fight, and when a sufficiently large group of people has started to take advantage of the stoppage of traffic and get across the road another whistle is blown, the policeman, with the air of a marshal de France in a Detaille picture, thrusts forward his white truncheon and the traffic dashes on while the people do their best to escape it.

With this picture in my mind, I was certain, when I saw the big policeman in the middle of Pall Mall, that he would be carried away on a stretcher in a minute and a fraction. He looked over his shoulder at us and held up a finger to the west. Then he nodded eastward and the traffic stopped. There was the calm of the half-hour before dinner over the landscape, and I sat and whispered to myself, “Can such things really be?”

“Monsieur,” he said. The F. O. attache leaned forward, too. “Er—er—is this a foreign office pass for his majesty’s guests?” and he showed a yellow card with a red line across it, and another card of pale blue.

“Yes, sir,” said the master of London, saluting, “if you’ve got a haerope attachment to the carriage, there ain’t no embargo on flying just yet. Tomorrow, of course, that’ll be different.”

The F. O. attache smiled, leaned back,

and explained the situation to the envoy extraordinary of Honduras. Robert is not only the master of London, he is a pure delight as well. Then a finger dropped, we got away, and we were stopped again a few yards farther on.

Each time we stopped I noticed the same wondrous certainty of his own personal safety which pervaded the master of London. He was as sure of his safety as is the King who is loved when he goes out alone among his subjects.

A Paris sergeant-de-ville always stands on a refuge in the center of the road, or on the pavement at street corners, when controlling traffic. The overlord of London scorns any such precautions. I asked one man in blue whether the London policemen were never knocked down and run over.

“Run over? Hus!” he said. And that was all. But the tone of it was sufficient answer.—London Evening Standard.

## ROCKEFELLER PROTESTS TAX

CLEVELAND—John D. Rockefeller’s realty property in Cleveland and Cuyahoga counties has been appraised at \$6,000,000, according to an announcement made by the quadrennial board of appraisers, and Mr. Rockefeller has protested that the valuation of his Cleveland Heights property, fixed at \$200,000, is too high.

## E. W. SEARS HELD FOR GRAND JURY

LOWELL, Mass.—Eben W. Sears, former police officer of Lynn, who says he is employed by the Lowell Law and Order League, pleaded not guilty Tuesday to the charge of attempting to extort money from Hugh Ferguson of Lowell and was held for the September term of the grand jury, bail being fixed at \$1000.

HOLD UP MALDEN  
FIRE HEAD CHOICE

Because of the refusal of George H. Fall, mayor of Malden, to make known previous to the last meeting of the board of aldermen his appointment of Dr. Cary R. Chester as fire commissioner to succeed Thomas W. Hough, the members of the board are withholding their confirmation of the appointee.

FIRST FIRE AUTO  
FOR WALTHAM

WALTHAM, Mass.—The first piece of motor-driven apparatus to be used by the fire department here will be the automobile of Chief George L. Johnson, which is to be placed in commission Aug. 15.

CHARGES CUTTER  
IGNORED SIGNALS

ROCKLAND, Me.—Alleging that the revenue cutter Androscoggin passed unheeded distress signals which should have been easily discerned at her distance of a mile away, and that her commander subsequently refused to give his disabled craft a tow, Capt. Frank A. Peterson of the schooner Sarah L. Davis has filed a formal complaint, which Collector of Customs Fred W. Wright has forwarded to Washington.

Silks THRESHER BROS.  
The Specialty Silk Store,  
46 TEMPLE PLACE,  
Boston, Mass.

Men's Suits, reduced  
from \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40 to  
\$20 \$25 \$30 \$35

Youths' and Boys' Suits  
at proportionate reductions

These Suits represent  
choice products from  
our own workshops  
on the premises.

MACULLAR PARKER  
COMPANY 400 Washington Street

## Shirtwaist Chains

## Something New and Original

These pretty and useful chains are being shown here for the first time in Boston.

They are made in assorted sizes and lengths and in a variety of colors, including coral, jade, black and white and other beautiful shades and combinations.

They come in styles to match any color that may predominate in the waist. To be had only at this store.

**Special at 1.00**

STREET FLOOR—NEW BUILDING

## Jordan Marsh Company

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS



## GENERAL SHEVKET PASHA'S PLEAS DISCOUNTED BY BRITISH WRITERS

LONDON—A correspondent of the Times who has recently passed through the Kastrati territory, describes in his paper a meeting with Torgut Shevket Pasha, whom he has known for many years. In this interview the Turkish general expressed himself as completely satisfied with the results of the operations.

The Albanians, he said, were cooped up between the Sem river and the Montenegrin frontier and were entirely at his mercy. Should they fail to surrender, he explained, he would drive them out of their position with artillery, but not come into close conflict with them, in order to avoid complications with Montenegro. Should any difficulty with Montenegro arise, he declared that he had 50,000 men at his disposal, and that the capture of Cettigne would be the easiest thing imaginable.

From this he went on to express an opinion that the Albanians were only hindered from returning to their homes by Montenegrin intrigues. When they did return, the military authorities, he said, would supply them with maize and would construct shelters, an admission which proves how completely the country must have been devastated.

He went on however to assert that this work of devastation, as well as the profanation of the churches, had been the work of the Malissori themselves, with the intention of gaining sympathy abroad. He himself, he maintained, had given the strictest orders that all private houses and churches were to be respected.

It must be admitted that these statements are entirely at variance with the reports of every independent authority, and it certainly requires a good deal of imagination to picture the Malissori burning their villages, desecrating their churches and devastating their fields and orchards as a means of appealing to popular opinion in other countries.

The day before this interview with Torgut Shevket Pasha appeared in the Times, that journal printed a letter from one of its correspondents on this very subject. Both these correspondents of the paper write from Scutari, and the letter of the latter, which is a curious commentary on the contentions of the

Turkish general, reads as follows:

"Leaving Podgoritz last Sunday, I crossed the Turkish frontier and arrived at Tuzi at nightfall. All the houses visible from the road were in ruins, having been burnt, according to the testimony of Mahomedans, by the troops."

"At Tuzi, where I was received courteously by the authorities, I visited the ruins of the Konak and other government buildings burnt by the Malissori during their occupation of the town last March. No private buildings were injured, although the population is almost exclusively Moslem, but some plundering took place. The mosque was not damaged."

"During the occupation by the insurgents, which lasted 10 days, the civil Governor and practically the whole Mahomedan population remained in the town—a fact which speaks for itself. The troops had withdrawn to the fortress of Shipchanik."

"Next morning I proposed to proceed eastwards towards Seltschi, but was informed that this was impossible without a written permit from the commander-in-chief. A permit would doubtless have been accorded, but, foreseeing delay, I determined to proceed in a southwesterly direction to the Kastrati country. Leaving Tuzi I visited the village of Voksaliki, which I found totally destroyed.

"The village, according to Mahomedan testimony, was burnt by Bash-Bazouks from Skutari. Further on, at Dresia, I inspected the ruins of two large country houses belonging to Malissori owners, which, according to the same testimony, were burnt by the troops together with the adjacent buildings. The neighboring Moslem village at Kodra-burun remains uninjured.

"At a village near, lying on the shore of an arm of Lake Skutari, another scene of destruction presented itself. Here the burning, according to Mahomedan testimony, was done by Bash-Bazouks. A building used for the officials and troops, which had previously been burnt by the Malissori, had since been repaired; the rest of the village was in ruins.

"Crossing in a little open boat, I landed at Vir Kastratit, on the opposite side, and proceeded to the village of Bzia, and witnessed myself, together with another Englishman, smoke arising from a burning village in the Hotti country on May 27, after the capture of Deichich by the troops on the fourteenth. The destruction of the village of Krushevo was witnessed by a Russian colleague on May 20.

"The burning was carried out systematically, soldiers carrying torches and piling hay around the buildings and setting them alight one by one. The destruction of Ksheva, Traboyen and Vukle was witnessed by two Italian correspondents; that of Seltschi, where the church was also burnt, by another colleague. The desecration of Catholic churches appears to have been universal, and bells and sacred objects are sold in the streets here. What occurred in the remoter districts inhabited by the Kleimenti and Shkroli tribes may be easily imagined."

## BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS TO READ IN VACATION HOURS

To answer the query as to good books for boys and girls to read while the long summer vacation gives plenty of leisure, a teacher in one of the Newton schools and a librarian in one of the branch libraries of that city, this year made up a list of much interest. It was intended for the boys and girls of a particular school, but the Monitor has received permission to reprint it in the expectation that boys and girls in general may be glad to use it.

### BOOKS FOR BOYS

|                                      | Author      | Title                                |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| Old Fashioned Girl                   | Alecott     | Old Fashioned Girls                  |
| Books and Pictures                   | Custer      | Books and Pictures                   |
| Jungle Books                         | Kipling     | Jungle Books                         |
| Puck of Pook's Hill                  | Kipling     | Puck of Pook's Hill                  |
| Contarinia Cognacq-Jay               | Kipling     | Contarinia Cognacq-Jay               |
| Rewards and Fairies                  | Kipling     | Rewards and Fairies                  |
| Kim                                  | Kipling     | Kim                                  |
| Treasure Island                      | Stevenson   | Treasure Island                      |
| Rob Roy                              | Stevenson   | Rob Roy                              |
| Story of a Bad Boy                   | Aldrich     | Story of a Bad Boy                   |
| Little Lame Prince                   | Mulock      | Little Lame Prince                   |
| Hoosier School Boy                   | Eggleston   | Hoosier School Boy                   |
| Tom Brown's School Days              | Hughes      | Tom Brown's School Days              |
| Tom Brown at Rugby                   | Hughes      | Tom Brown at Rugby                   |
| Merry Adventures of Robin Hood       | Pyle        | Merry Adventures of Robin Hood       |
| Men of Iron                          | Pyle        | Men of Iron                          |
| Story of King Arthur and His Knights | Pyle        | Story of King Arthur and His Knights |
| Beasts of the Field                  | Long        | Beasts of the Field                  |
| Ways of Wood Folks                   | Long        | Ways of Wood Folks                   |
| Camping and Tramping with the Boys   | Broughs     | Camping and Tramping with the Boys   |
| Three Musketeers                     | Dumas       | Three Musketeers                     |
| Hound of the Baskervilles            | Dumas       | Hound of the Baskervilles            |
| Heiress of Navarre                   | Dumas       | Heiress of Navarre                   |
| Soldiers of Fortune                  | Dumas       | Soldiers of Fortune                  |
| Stories for Boys                     | Davis       | Stories for Boys                     |
| Van Bibber Stories                   | Davis       | Van Bibber Stories                   |
| Prisoner of Zenda                    | Hope        | Prisoner of Zenda                    |
| Rupert of Hentzau                    | Hope        | Rupert of Hentzau                    |
| Book of Greenway Court               | Butterworth | Book of Greenway Court               |
| Lincoln Conscript                    | Greene      | Lincoln Conscript                    |
| Jed—Story of Civil War               | Goss        | Jed—Story of Civil War               |
| Gregory's Private Secretary          | Brooks      | Gregory's Private Secretary          |
| True Story of the United States      | Brooks      | True Story of the United States      |
| It'd Rock                            | Page        | It'd Rock                            |
| Sir Tandy Lion                       | Crockett    | Sir Tandy Lion                       |
| Scouts and Sailors                   | Seton       | Scouts and Sailors                   |
| Up From Slavery                      | Washington  | Up From Slavery                      |
| My Apling Kingdom                    | Du Chaffu   | My Apling Kingdom                    |
| In African Forest and Jungle         | Du Chaffu   | In African Forest and Jungle         |
| Wild Life Under the Equator          | Du Chaffu   | Wild Life Under the Equator          |
| Sky                                  | Connor      | Sky                                  |
| Black Rock                           | Connor      | Black Rock                           |
| Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail     | Conner      | Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail     |
| Lives of the Hunted                  | Thompson    | Lives of the Hunted                  |
| Wild Animals I Have Known            | Thompson    | Wild Animals I Have Known            |
| Boy Scouts                           | Seton       | Boy Scouts                           |
| Prisoners of War                     | Tom Sawyer  | Prisoners of War                     |
| Huckleberry Finn                     | Twain       | Huckleberry Finn                     |
| Two Years Before the Mast            | Twain       | Two Years Before the Mast            |
| Curse of the Chacotot                | Dana        | Curse of the Chacotot                |
| Robinson Crusoe                      | Defoe       | Robinson Crusoe                      |
| Jo's Boys (Sequel to Little Men)     | Alcott      | Jo's Boys (Sequel to Little Men)     |
| Little Men                           | Alcott      | Little Men                           |
| Boys of the Empire                   | Alcott      | Boys of the Empire                   |
| Boy Emigrants                        | Brooks      | Boy Emigrants                        |
| Fighting a Fire                      | Hill        | Fighting a Fire                      |
| Call of the Wild                     | London      | Call of the Wild                     |

### BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

|                             |            |                             |
|-----------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| Bob, son of Battie          | Olivant    | Bob, son of Battie          |
| Girl of the Limberlost      | Hale       | Girl of the Limberlost      |
| Rudder Grange               | Hale       | Rudder Grange               |
| Making of an American       | Stockton   | Making of an American       |
| Boys that Went Half Live    | Riles      | Boys that Went Half Live    |
| Story of Patay              | Riles      | Story of Patay              |
| Little Citizens             | Riles      | Little Citizens             |
| Freckles                    | Riles      | Freckles                    |
| The Man Without a Country   | MacLaren   | The Man Without a Country   |
| Reside the Bonny Brier Bush | MacLaren   | Reside the Bonny Brier Bush |
| Matthew and David           | Ward       | Matthew and David           |
| The Peasant and Prince      | Martindale | The Peasant and Prince      |
| Jerome, a Poor Man          | Wilkins    | Jerome, a Poor Man          |
| Hans Brinker                | Dodge      | Hans Brinker                |
| First Christmas Tree        | Van Dyke   | First Christmas Tree        |
| Tales from Shakespeare      | Lamb       | Tales from Shakespeare      |
| Cane and Ballads            | Lincoln    | Cane and Ballads            |
| Brooks                      | Lincoln    | Brooks                      |
| Partners of the Tide        | Linton     | Partners of the Tide        |
| The Bishop's Shadow         | Thurston   | The Bishop's Shadow         |
| Big Brother of Sabin Street | Thurston   | Big Brother of Sabin Street |

### MR. TAFT IN BEVERLY ON SUNDAY

WASHINGTON—President Taft will leave Saturday night to spend Sunday with his family in Beverly.

## SOUTH URGED TO KEEP PACE WITH THE WORLD'S DEMAND FOR COTTON

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—W. W. Finley, president of the Southern Railway, speaking on Tuesday evening at a meeting of the directors of the Appalachian exposition and business men in Knoxville on "The Development of the Appalachian Region," pointed out the great advantage enjoyed by the South in its supremacy in cotton production, and urged the importance of constantly endeavoring to strengthen this advantage by bringing about the general adoption of methods that will result in the more economical production of cotton by obtaining larger yields an acre and that will enable the southern cotton planters to keep pace with the ever increasing demand of the world.

He did not advocate doing this by growing cotton to the exclusion of other crops, but rather by diversified agriculture and live stock raising as a means of conserving and building up soil fer-

tility. After citing statistics showing the increased yields an acre obtained by Tennessee farmers in the past five years as compared with the 10 years from 1876 to 1885, Mr. Finley said:

"This shows that the farmers of Tennessee have learned and are applying scientific methods of soil conservation.

The averages for the last five years, including the bad with the good, fall far below the yields of which Tennessee soils are capable and far below the results obtained by the most progressive farms.

"For the state as a whole, the average yields per acre are still far below what they ought to be and below what will speedily be attained when the great body of Tennessee farmers have adopted the methods now being practised by the most progressive. Year by year, more farmers are adopting the best methods and, year by year, larger areas of soils are being benefited."

"We may expect that, in individual

years, some crops will suffer from adverse weather conditions, but I believe we may safely predict that each successive five-year period will show better results than the preceding five years or a long time to come. The reports of the United States agricultural department on the condition of this season's growing crops bear out this prediction. They show the condition of cotton, corn and wheat in Tennessee as better than last year when the average yield per acre of each of these crops in the state was in excess of the five-year average."

### DOG LICENSE LAW UPHELD

NEW YORK—Holding the law empowering the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to carry out the provisions of the law relating to licensing dogs is constitutional, Justice Lehman in the supreme court has dismissed a writ of habeas corpus sued out by Dr. Henry E. Westbay.

## WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Lawyers, lecturers, ministers, actors, and other public speakers, as well as teachers and dramatic writers and those studying for general culture, are numbered among graduates or students at the school of expression conducted by Dr. S. S. Curry, its founder and president, at 12 Huntington avenue, near Copley square, Boston. Graduates of the school are filling prominent positions in all parts of the world and in all departments of life. Many professional men and women, even after attaining success, have taken courses at this school to further develop or polish their powers.

The school had its real beginning in 1873 as a department, known as the school of oratory of the Boston University. In 1879 this was discontinued as a separate department of the university and Dr. Curry was chosen to carry on its work in connection with post-graduate work. Special classes steadily increased in numbers until the trustees permitted Dr. Curry to organize an extension of the school of expression. With the cooperation of literary men and educators the school was established as an independent corporation in 1884.

The founders had for their object the adoption of adequate methods for the development of dramatic expression, the establishment of high standards in such work, the elimination of commercial elements, and the accumulation of funds for endowment and suitable buildings. Through careful study Dr. Curry has secured harmonious coordination of attributes, by specific training removing self consciousness, affection and repression, developing grace and naturalness. As persons use the voice as a chief means of communication with others, to Dr. Curry is attributed the solution of a great problem. He has written a number of books on this and related subjects.

Now that Americans are moving out from the cities and providing for themselves handsome residences in suburban places, they are doing more as the people in other countries do, fashioning beautiful gardens, not only of flowers and trees and such natural advantages of waterways as the land may afford, but with architectural embellishment. The Italian garden has come to be well known and is very beautiful. Equally beautiful and quite unusual is the Japanese garden. The real Japanese gardens are world-famed and the few that are to be found in this country are known from one end of the continent to the other. They are made by unique combinations of stone carvings, curiously carved dragons and gargoyle-like figures, with stone or bronze lanterns set amidst a careful arrangement of greenery, and with murmuring brooks and pools.

The "furniture" for these gardens is often very costly, single pieces running up into thousands of dollars, but they need not necessarily be so expensive. Most attractive effects can be obtained for much less. At the Oriental store of A. A. Vantine & Co. on Boylston street is that as subscription manager he made false statements before Louis C. Hyde, postmaster at Springfield, relative to the publication in order to obtain a postage rate of one cent a pound.

Myrick and Cunningham were secretly indicted by the grand jury, which was convened especially for this case. Witnesses were in attendance from distant points. At the time the jury was hearing the evidence Postmaster General Hitchcock was here for the Harvard commencement and it is understood he gave the case his personal attention.

## CUTTYHUNK MEN ARE VINDICATED

CUTTYHUNK, Mass.—Fifteen citizens of this island, constituting half the male population, were freed Tuesday from stealing coal from a stranded vessel, after a three hours' trial in the district court at Edgartown.

It was held that the defendants were assisting in salvaging the cargo of the schooner and that the coal was in danger of being lost had they not brought it ashore. During the trial the counsel for the islanders offered to return all the coal. They were given a royal reception by the islanders on their return.

### Unrivalled Chance for Development

WASHINGTON—President Taft will

suits that are perfectly satisfactory are obtained. It is easily used, saving time, labor and trouble. It does not stick to the iron and is harmless to the fabric. It is likewise economical, as it goes farther than most starches.

Men who for one reason or another prefer to have their shirts made to their order instead of buying them outright at the stores are guaranteed satisfaction by going to Amos F. Chase, 521 Washington street. He takes particular care with all such orders, taking measurements carefully, attending to details and having all the latest ideas with regard to shirt making.

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The founders had for their object the adoption of adequate methods for the development of dramatic expression, the establishment of high standards in such work, the elimination of commercial elements, and the accumulation of funds for endowment and suitable buildings. Through careful study Dr. Curry has secured harmonious coordination of attributes, by specific training removing self consciousness, affection and repression, developing grace and naturalness. As persons use the voice as a chief means of communication with others, to Dr. Curry is attributed the solution of a great problem. He has written a number of books on this and related subjects.

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## STORY OF POCOHONTAS ROMANTIC

*Her Marriage to John Rolfe One of the Interesting Events of That Period of American History Called the Plantation*

WETHER the Pocahontas story—which phrase always means the story of John Smith's rescue by Pocahontas—be accepted or not, there is enough other romantic history connected with this Indian girl to keep her memory alive in American annals. The story of her capture by Captain Argall and her retention as hostage for the good behavior of Powhatan's Indians, and to extort from him certain tools and weapons that had been taken by them, and many are the pages in novel, history and verse that derive their interest from her presence.

Her father long delaying to ransom her, she lived well treated and happy, among the colonists. Her friend Smith had now gone back to England, but Pocahontas had more than once saved the colony from hunger or attack, and she was loved by them all. Among the colonists was John Rolfe, a young Englishman of good Norfolk family still represented in Burke's "Landed Gentry." Rolfe had sailed for Virginia in 1609, had been wrecked in the Bermudas with Sir Thomas Gates, reaching Jamestown in 1610, where his wife, who had accompanied him, passed away.

Gradually—there is no record how—an intimacy grew up between Rolfe and Pocahontas which ended in their marriage in April 1614. The little log church was crowded with a company consisting of a number of the relatives of Pocahontas and the whole of the colony. It is not quite certain which of two clergymen—the Revs. Bucke and Whitaker—performed the ceremony, but we know that the bride was given in the English marriage service, by her uncle, Opachisco, as Powhatan, though flattered by the alliance, would not trust himself among the whites.

Sir Thomas Dale, Governor, wrote by the next ship to England:

"Powhatan's daughter I caused to be carefully instructed in the Christian religion who after she had made some good progress therein, renounced publicly the country idolatry, openly confessed her Christian faith, was, as she desired, baptized, and is since married to an English gentleman of good understanding . . . another knot to bind this peace the stronger." (Referring to a treaty then newly made with Powhatan.)

"She lives civilly and lovingly with him and I trust will increase in goodness as the knowledge of God increases in her."

The real name of Pocahontas was Mataoak or Mataox, but this had been concealed from the whites because of a superstition that if her real name were known it would enable them to do her harm. In baptism she was given the Biblical name, Rebecca, in allusion to the two nations thus joined. In 1616, the Lady Rebecca went to England with her husband and infant son, where she was received as a princess, presented at court and attended, among other functions, Ben Jonson's Twelfth Night masque in company with the queen. King James, always on the lookout for less majesty, was inclined to censure Rolfe for marrying a princess without his sovereign's consent, forecasting a possible time when Rolfe's son might be set up as King of Virginia; but finally allowed himself to be pacified. Pocahontas met Smith in London and the accounts of their interview leave an

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## PRESS DISCUSSES SENATOR'S CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SPEECH

Testimony of the efficacy of Christian Science healing in his family, given on the floor of the United States Senate recently by Senator John D. Works of California, has aroused discussion in the press of the country. Under the caption, "Senator Works' Remarkable Speech," the Pittsburgh Press says:

The speech of John D. Works in the United States Senate, endorsing Christian Science, must have struck that body as most remarkable, and it really was a fine exhibition of moral courage. He frankly told the Senate that the Science had cured him and his wife of long-continued physical ailments and his son of the drink habit, and such a statement made five years ago would have been greeted with hoots of derision. Today it will be received with respectful consideration even by thousands who recognize a large wholesome influence in Christian Science without full acceptance of all its tenets.

The incident is a reminder that this is an age of exceptional receptivity and liberality in all departments of thought. Everything is on the move. Nothing is kept more busy than the status quo. Today's jest is tomorrow's sound philosophy. Yesterday we were creeping; today we are flying. Our grandfathers got from the doctors calomel or bleeding. Today there is no sensible practitioner who does not consider the mental condition of his patient to be of the very highest importance.

Certain it is that our mental poise and receptiveness have much to do with what others can do for us, whether they practise allopathy, Sigece, voodooism or anything else, and it surely must be conceded that any science or theory which makes a drunkard believe that he doesn't want a drink has a strong chance of working a cure.

Judge Works will be sharply criticized for making a public exhibition of his personal troubles. A father speaking on the drunkenness of his son in the United States Senate is a thing unheard of. But, wait a moment! Suppose that Judge Works' announcement of that son's cure leads to the saving of just one drunkard, the father of a family, for instance. What would you say to that?

The Quincy (Ill.) Herald says:

There was a remarkable scene in the United States Senate one afternoon this week. It is not very often that any religious indications are discovered among the millionaire statesmen of the upper halls of legislation. As a subject it is usually avoided, and if a senator has any church affiliations or any religious views or feelings whatever, he is likely to keep dark about them. It was therefore something of a surprise when Senator Works of California openly announced his belief in and devotion to the cause of Christian Science and gave a testimony of the faith that is in him. He gave a personal history of his family's experience in the faith, including his own transition from scoff to devout believer.

His speech was in reply to one by Senator Owen, whose bill for a department of public health has met with opposition from many Christian Scientists and supporters of various schools of medicine.

Senator Works said that 10 years ago

he had ridiculed Christian Science. For years, he said, he had suffered from a complication of diseases. He decided that death was approaching, and since everything else had failed, he determined to try Christian Science. He said he was completely restored to health. The senator said his wife, who for years had been an invalid and confronted with the prospect of an operation, was healed with treatments through Christian Science. His son, he said, after the drink habit had "taken complete possession of him," decided to submit to Christian Science treatments.

"He has not taken a drink from that day to this," said Senator Works, "and in the seven years there has been no recurrence of the appetite.

"Once before he had overcome the temptation for the period of 11 months, but the craving was always with him, but since he took the Christian Science treatment this desire has been abolished. "Senators may say to themselves: 'It is all a delusion,' but I want to say that it is, I hope the delusion will not be dispelled. It has healed the sick, saved men and women from suffering and sin and frequently been more effective than the surgeon's knife."

Continuing, he declared there was no antipathy between Christian Scientists and the regular medical profession; that Scientists recognized the medical profession as good and useful and its works as beneficial to mankind in relieving suffering and healing diseases.

In opposing the bill offered by Senator Owen of Oklahoma providing for the creation of a national bureau of health, he charged that a bargain had been struck between the medical officers of the government and the American Medical Association to the form of the bill.

An editorial in the Peoria (Ill.) Star is as follows:

Senator Works of California has just delivered a speech in the United States Senate in which he opposed the bill for a department of public health. He declared that it was simply a movement to inaugurate a trust in order to control medical activity. In the course of his speech he said that Christian Science had rescued him from death and his wife from suffering. Everybody of any sense will endorse Senator Works' position. Whatever may be the general belief in regard to Christian Science, there is no doubt that the present effort to regulate the practice of medicine by a national board is fraught with the greatest injury to the cause of medical science.

Of all the professions in the world, that of medicine has resisted the advance of science to the utmost extent of its power, being exceeded in this respect only by that of theology. . . . We can therefore safely predict that the establishment of a national board would be a refuge for conservatism and that we should be obliged to fight it with every new discovery. . . . The needed reform which is now pressing upon us is the elimination of boards. We are piling boards upon boards and interfering in every way with the personal liberty of the individual, trying to make his ordinary acts conform to a set of rules laid down by some martinet.

## ROYAL EXILE COMES BACK TO PERSIA FOR ATTEMPT ON THRONE

TEHERAN, Persia — Mohammed Ali Mirza, the exiled Shah of Persia, has returned to his own land for the purpose of making another bid for the throne. The former Shah is now at Gumeish Tepe, a small port in the Caspian sea in the northern part of Persia, near the Russian border, and it is stated that a Russian vessel took him to that place.

Soon after Mohammed Ali Mirza was dethrown in July, 1909, he proceeded to Russia and arrived at Odessa in October of the same year. The Russian government undertook by protocol to keep him under strict surveillance and prevent all intrigues with respect to his return to Persia and possibly to the throne.

Notwithstanding this the deposed Shah has made progress through Russia rapidly and without molestation, from Odessa to Gumeish Tepe, about 1500 miles. What force Mohammed Ali has with him is not known.

The government has ordered Sidar Safar to proceed to Kurdistan with 2000 horsemen and guns to crush the rebellion in that district, which has made considerable progress under the leadership of Salar Ed Dowleh, brother of the deposed Shah.

LONDON.—The former Shah, Mohammed Ali Mirza, left Odessa some weeks ago for Baden, near Vienna, where he had been living with his family until July 6. It was understood that he left Baden for Marienbad.

By this attempt to recapture the throne Mohammed Ali forfeits a pension of \$82,500 yearly. According to recent dispatches from Teheran, his brother, Salar Ed Dowleh, is at the head of a small rebellion in Kurdistan with 3000 men and has proclaimed himself in favor of Mohammed Ali.

He goes on to describe the mental exercises by which he was at times assured that it was the work of Satan tempting him to love one whose "education hath been rude, her manners barbarous, her generation accursed." At such times he would end his "private controversies" with a prayer to be delivered from such "diabolical assaults," and thereupon for a season, he says, "I have taken some rest."

But this rest was always broken.

"Thus when I had thought I had obtained my peace and quietness, behold another, but more gracious temptation hath made breaches into my holiest and strongest meditations; with which I have bin put to a new trial, in a straighter manner than the former; . . . even awaking me to astonishment taxing with remissness and carelessness, refusing and neglecting to perform the duty of a good Christian, pulling me by the care, and crying: why dost thou not indeavour to make her a Christian? . . .

And if this be, as undoubtedly this is, the service Jesus Christ requireth of his best servant: we unto him that hath these instruments of pitie put into his hands, and wilfully despiseth to work with them. Likewise adding hereunto her great appearance of love to me, her desire to be taught and instructed in the knowledge of God, her capableness of understanding, her aptness and willingness to receive any good impression, and also the spiritual, besides her own incitements, stirring me up hereunto.

This later convention did all its work in committees sitting in executive sessions, and the specifications recommended were rushed through on the last day without any opportunity for general discussion. The fact that the public is paying for the pavements laid under these specifications; that special interests were based on recommendations made by this conference. The Chicago paving officials were in charge not only of that conference, but a second one held in New York in January, 1911.

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## FLORIDA IS CALLED GARDEN STATE

*Summer Land in Winter Time, It Attracts Many Visitors From the North—Gain in Population in Past Ten Years Over Forty Per Cent*

The Monitor's state sketches are printed on Wednesdays, and aim to give an historical summary with facts about the resources, progress and prospects of each commonwealth. This "Story of the States" began with a general article on Jan. 11. Each week since a sketch of a state has been given, taking up first the original 13 states; the others will follow in the order of their admission to the Union.

**F**LORIDA has a greater coast line than any other state in the Union. Near the coast the temperature is modified by the water, resulting in an equable temperature all the year round. Official reports show that in the vicinity of Tampa the average for the year is 70 degrees, with an average minimum of 64 degrees and an average maximum of 80 degrees. The admirable climate has made Florida the winter garden of the country. Thousands of people go to Florida every year from the North to bathe in the sun and bask in the warm sunshine throughout the winter.

Among the claims made for Florida are these: That it ships annually 100,000 carloads of fruit and vegetables to northern and western markets; that it produces 40 per cent of the sea island or long staple cotton of the United States;

there for scores of miles as hard and level as a macadamized road.

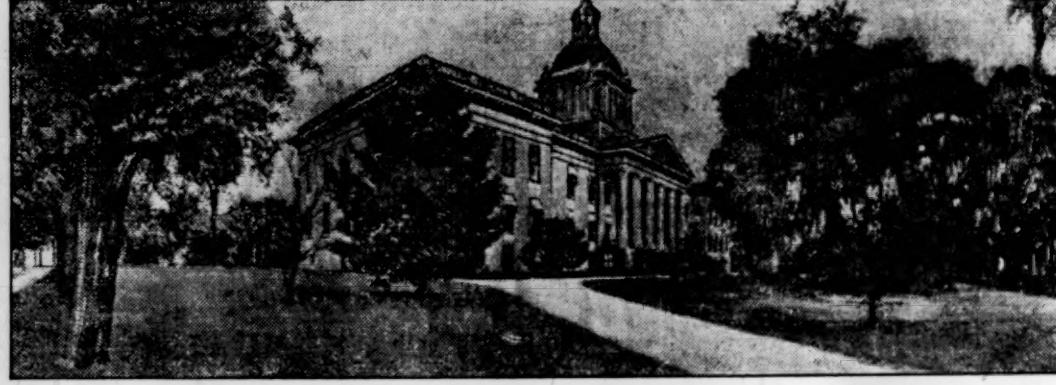
In Florida are found some of the most remarkable springs in the world. A famous one is Silver spring, near Ocala in Marion county, but there are many others that are only less celebrated because they are off the line of travel. These include Blue spring, Wekiva spring and Wakula spring, the last named being near Tallahassee. The extraordinary clearness of the water of these springs is as remarkable as their size. In several instances navigable streams burst forth full grown from the earth. The volume of Silver spring is estimated at over 300,000,000 gallons daily. Along the coast are great numbers of springs of fresh and sulphurated water. One of these of large volume bursts upward through the sea itself not far from St. Augustine, boiling so violently to the surface two miles from shore that the ocean rollers break against the column of fresh water as if it were a sunken reef.

There are many hundreds of shallow lakes in Florida, scattered everywhere among the "flatwoods" as well as among the hills. The water is generally pure and hard, with traces of magnesia and sulphur, and usually the bottoms are clean and sandy. Fish are found in almost all of them in abundance. Not a few of these lakes are subject to remarkable fluctuations, rising and falling at

progressing rapidly, having a present population of 57,699; Tampa, with 37,782 people, has made great gains; as has also Pensacola, whose population is 22,892. St. Augustine, which claims to have the oldest house in the United States, has about 5000 inhabitants.

Tallahassee, the capital, has a body

### STATE CAPITOL IN PRETTY LITTLE CITY OF TALLAHASSEE



This handsome structure, built of brick and stone, on the colonial order, replaced the log house in which Florida's legislative council first met

from 250 to 300 bushels of sweet potatoes to the acre; from 100 to 300 bushels of Irish potatoes; from 85 to 110 bushels of corn; from 400 to 600 crates of vegetables; from 500 to 800 quarts of strawberries; several hundred crates of oranges and grapefruit; from one to three tons of pineapples; great yields of sugar cane; one-half of the phosphate of the United States and one-third of the phosphate of the world.

#### Big Gains in Population

Florida has a population of 751,399, an increase of over 40 per cent in the past 10 years. Its area is 58,680 square miles, 37,555,000 acres; area under cultivation, 2,000,000 acres; density of population, 13.8 per square mile, as against 405 in Massachusetts. Florida would make seven states as large as Massachusetts. Its flower is the orange blossom; its motto, "In God is our trust."

The agricultural productions include cotton, pears and peaches for the northern counties; vegetables of all kinds for the middle peninsula region; and orange and citrus fruits for the entire state except the extreme northern portion. The best oranges are grown in the semi-tropical region of middle Florida, where there are occasional frosts. In sub-tropical Florida pineapples, cocoa palms, mangos, guavas, and almost all tropical fruits grow naturally or are cultivated with great success. The raising of early vegetables and strawberries for the northern market is a large and profitable business. The lumber interests are of great value. The manufacture of textile goods from palmetto is comparatively recent development.

#### Pines and Hills

The idea held by the public generally is that Florida is mainly a monotonous level, but this is true only as regards certain areas along the coast, the land rising there but a few feet above the sea level. These "flatlands" are irregularly distributed in open grass-grown savannas, pine forests, cypress swamps and "cabbage hammocks," the latter being the local name for extensive native growths of the cabbage palm. The general level rises toward the interior until the low pines give way to high pines, and these again to hills of considerable altitude. In western Florida the land is decidedly hilly, excepting along the coast, and is very heavily wooded. The southern part of the peninsula is occupied by a vast tract known as the Everglades. These glades are penetrated in all directions by tortuous channels of water only a few feet in depth, and at short intervals over the whole tract are wooded islands possessing great fertility of soil and usually covered with a dense growth of sub-tropical vegetation. The Everglades are separated from the gulf of Mexico by wide tracts of cypress swamp. The work of reclamation of the Everglades is well under way, and is expected to convert a vast waste into what promises to be one of the most productive areas in the state if not in the country. Almost the entire shore of the Florida mainland is separated and protected from the ocean by outlying sand bars, which eventually become islands and peninsulas as vegetation covers them. The outer beaches are here and

regular or irregular intervals, sometimes even running dry for longer or shorter periods. These phenomena are chargeable almost always to the freaks of subterranean rivers which from time to time change their channels. Lake Jackson suddenly ran dry about the time of the Charleston earthquake. After a few weeks, however, the water began returning to it, and it resumed its natural proportions. The principal river is the St. John's, which is navigable for large steamers 220 miles from the sea. Florida has quite a number of good harbors, among them those at Fernandina at the mouth of St. Mary's river, and at the mouth of St. John's river, at St. Augustine, Charlotte, Tampa Bay and Pensacola. There is an excellent harbor at Key West. The name "key" is from the Spanish cayo, an island. The Florida Keys are a remarkable coral formation which marks the northern limit of the gulf stream where it rushes out from its source in the gulf of Mexico and begins its northern course through the Atlantic ocean.

#### Story of Discovery

The accepted date of the discovery of Florida is March 27, 1513, when Juan Ponce de Leon sighted the coast near St. Augustine and named it in honor of the day, Easter Sunday (in Spanish, Pasqua Florida, the feast of flowers). In search for gold and a fountain of perpetual youth, Ponce de Leon and his successors explored a large part of Florida. In 1539 Hernando de Soto landed at Tampa bay with a force of nearly 600 men. He treated the Indians with great violence and laid the foundation for the distrust and hatred with which the Spanish were ever after regarded by the aborigines.

The French and Spanish fought over the territory, but it was under Spanish dominion for a long period, during which it made little progress.

In 1702 the British laid siege to St. Augustine by land and sea, and during the 20 years that followed hostilities were frequent between the Spanish, French and British along the Florida coasts. No formal declaration of war was made, however, until 1739, when active hostilities were opened, and in 1740 St. Augustine was formally besieged by the English. A defense was successfully conducted. In 1748 a truce was agreed upon between Great Britain and Spain which lasted until 1762, when war was renewed, resulting in the exchange of Cuba for Florida, and the British immediately took possession. Then began for Florida a period of prosperity, during which industrial settlers established homes in the new colony.

### NEW BRUNSWICK BORING IS GIVING NATURAL GAS

ST. JOHN, N. B.—News from Alber county shows that the General Oil Shale Company of Canada has found a strong pressure of natural gas on their Albert mines property. Boring has been carried on quietly for some time and the gas was encountered before it was expected. So great was the pressure that it was necessary to plug up the pipe. Presence of oil in this section has made itself evident. This is in no way connected with the wells of the Moncton company which have been yielding oil and gas for some time.

As part of the city development the Moncton council has called for tenders for a new reservoir dam costing \$50,000.

The new roundhouse at Campbellton, built by the I. C. R. to replace the one destroyed by fire last year has been completed and is one of the finest in Canada. The building is laid out for 28 engine stalls, although the actual capacity is reduced to 25 engines, one space being allotted as an entrance and the space equivalent to two stalls at each end of the building being devoted to the foreman's office, locker rooms and a machine and forge shop.

Announcement comes from Ottawa that tenders will be called for very soon for the extension of the wharves down to the Beacon bar on the western side of the harbor, carrying out the extensive plan for development by the Dominion government and the C. P. R. Details are not yet completed, but the tenders will cover construction of 1900 feet in length. Dredging is now being carried on with the object of removing boulders from the channel in order that steamers of the deepest draft may come in at any stage of the tide.

### PLAN NEW YORK \$750,000 FACTORY

NEW YORK—Preliminary plans have been filed for an eleven story fireproof factory building to occupy the entire block front on the east side of Eleventh avenue, from Forty-sixth to Forty-seventh street, and extending back 200 feet on each street, with a driveway 40 feet wide. The structure is especially designed for D. Auerbach & Sons, candy manufacturers.

When completed it will include an aggregate floor area of 500,000 square feet. The building is to have automatic

the canoe and the row-boat and the

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

SHE'S EVERYWHERE  
They talk about a woman's sphere  
As though it has a limit;  
There's not a place on sea or shore,  
Where's scarce a spot beneath the sun  
Where aught worth while is being done  
Without a woman in it.

SOME one has said somewhere that it is impossible to tell much about a man until we see him in writing. It is set forth that every man in his daily contact with his fellows is almost bound to acquire a superficial veneer of somewhat fair address even if it does not go any deeper. It is in writing that a man shows more of his true inner self. So many things creep into a letter and command the reader's attention that are likely to escape a listener's ear. Penmanship, grammar, spelling, composition, in fact one's whole intellectual and social self are likely to make themselves known in a letter. That is, if the letter is written by hand. Character as evidenced in handwriting has ever been an interesting field of study. It is pretty generally agreed that in no other way does a person more clearly set forth his true self than in writing.

Time was when men studied letters from one another with much care in order that they might learn the true inwardness of their correspondents. But that rather subtle means for finding out things is no longer to be depended on. The typewriting machine is doing away with the letter made by hand. And furthermore the letters are not even typed by the ones who are the supposed authors of them. Though we get a letter from Brown or Wilkins, we must feel that after all it is really from the intelligent typist who does his writing for him. It is her grammar, her spelling, her composition that are in its lines. If she were to send the letter in the involved, halting, tangled manner in which it is frequently dictated to her, we should not have half as good an opinion of the sender's ability as a letter writer.

The "typist" is much more than a mere doer of things as she is told. Hers is a profession of increasing importance. The manner in which she can take shreds and patches of facts and odds and ends of information and make of them a clean, well-composed and neatly written letter commands the admiration of all who are so fortunate as to be able to avail themselves of her services. Many business men owe not a little of their good standing among their hundreds of correspondents to the ability and good sense of their stenographers and typists.

It is the typist's first duty to become a good letter writer. By her good advice the dictator of the letter can often avoid making many kinks and tangles that would serve to make the letter much less readable. In reading over the letters which he has dedicated many a business man has received an education in composition, spelling, capitalization and all that enters in letter writing. No doubt if the business man who is prone to find fault with the work of his stenographers and typists were to write his own letters for a while he would thereafter be more appreciative of the good work which most of the members of the letter writing profession are able to do.

PERTINENT  
No doubt you're about the most worthy of men  
And all that you should be; but say  
If your wife had her choice to make over again  
Would she make you her husband today?

I IS A pretty difficult matter for the poets to keep up with the industrial advance of the times. Just as they get their lyrics nicely tuned to certain conditions along comes the iconoclastic inventor and plays havoc with their stock subjects by introducing new ways and means for doing things. The inventor is not a sentimentalist. He is after quick results. It is his purpose to deliver the goods as soon as possible and in large quantities. While the poet is dreaming, the inventor is doing. While the poet is sentimentalizing, the inventor is showing a board of directors or a meeting of stockholders how, by installing his latest device, they can increase the net annual profits of the institution by several per cent.

If the impractical poet could have his way, we should no doubt be treated to the absurd spectacle of the fair ladies of the land attempting to spin and weave for the whole world. Of course it would be interesting to see them sitting beside their spinning wheels, as we find them doing so numerously in the poetry of other days. The subject was one to inspire the bards, but about the time they learned how to treat it properly along came the inventor with his power-driven machines which he installed in the huge mills in mammoth proportions. Up to date the poets have hardly risen to the new occasions, but no doubt they will if we give them time enough.

Priscilla plies her dainty needle and thread appealed strongly to the poets, but the modern picture of the woman at the sewing machine is still waiting to be splendidly set forth by the clever word painters.

What the literary world of today needs is a new company of adjustable poets who can turn from the broom to the hands of the tidy housekeeper and give us something worth while concerning the patent carpet sweeper and the vacuum cleaner. They must forgo the stage coach and the lord and lady on prancing steeds and write of the mile-a-minute express, the elevated, the trolley car, the automobile and the flying machine.

The canoe and the row-boat and the

silent oar are things of yesterday. It is the motor boat that is doing things today. The farmer can no longer be pictured following his plow, scattering his seeds by hand, reaping his wheat with a sickle, threshing it with a flail on the old barn floor, or taking it to be ground into flour to the little mill with its noisy wheel. "The plowman wears his weary way" no longer. He rides, instead, on a sulky-like affair that in many portions of the land is drawn by steam. The sickle, scythe, cradle, flail, and the little mill by the brookside have been supplanted by the self-binding harvester, the steam thrasher and the 10-story, five-acre roller process plant that turns out flour by the thousands of barrels.

The poet of today must somehow manage to keep up with the inventor. We cannot tell him just how to do it; that is his business. But we do feel sure that unless he sets himself diligently at it the clever inventor will be

moved to produce a machine that will make fine vases by the yard just as he has already made machines that produce music and pictures in any quantities desired while you wait.

## BERLIN MOST BEAUTIFUL CITY, SAYS MR. ARMOUR

CHICAGO—J. Ogden Armour, who has just returned from an extended trip in Europe, praises Berlin as a city which has grown rapidly and kept itself spick and span meanwhile.

"And there is a reason for it," Mr. Armour said. "It is not merely a chance that Berlin, in spite of its marvelous growth of the last few decades, is in my opinion, the most beautiful city I have ever seen.

"It is because every detail and every effect has been carefully thought out and planned. Orders have come from a source able to carry them out that the city shall be kept clean, and you can hardly find a speck of dust even in the out-of-the-way corners. The street paving is kept in almost perfect condition, and as soon as

any portion shows the slightest signs of becoming rough it is repaired.

"I think the cleanliness of the entire country is the fact that struck me most, and it has impressed other Americans as much as it did me. The smaller towns are just as well kept as is Berlin. The municipal administrations are able to accomplish results. The city officials and the people, too, seem to take great pride in keeping up the appearance of their cities.

"The prosperity all over Germany also was noteworthy. That country's commercial development is practically unequalled. Germans are wonderful tradesmen. They have mastered the necessity which an exporting nation is under of modifying its products to suit the conditions in the countries in which they sell. They do not try to force their own ideas upon other races, as American merchants have been too prone to do. America will find them difficult competitors until she adopts their methods."

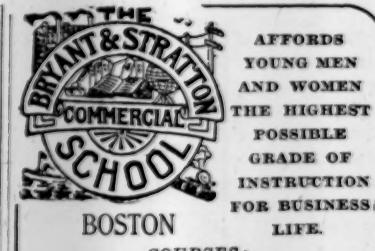
## EDUCATIONAL

### THE PRINCIPIA

PRINCIPIA PARK ST. LOUIS, MO.

An educational institution for boys and girls. Fully equipped in every department. Corps of sixteen efficient instructors. Large, well equipped gymnasium with stage, bowling alley, swimming pool, shower bathes, etc. Military organization for the boys. Two large dormitories, modern, comfortable, being built this year, will be ready for occupancy in September. Other extensive improvements being made will greatly increase the efficiency of the work. Children under twelve years of age are accepted. Boys and girls board and room. Girls attend Kingley Grammar school, a six year High School course. Thirteen years' successful experience. Annual charge for boarding pupils \$500 and \$550. Write for prospectus.

Address all communications to E. R. FIELD, Secretary.



AFFORDS YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE GRADE OF INSTRUCTION FOR BUSINESS LIFE.

COURSES: General Commercial Course Secretarial Course Stenographic Course Commercial Teacher's Course

Every course is specially arranged and affords thorough preparation for all commercial positions and assurance of a position when qualified. For circulars address Bryant & Stratton School, 334 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

### MANOR SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.

A boarding school for boys. Upper and Lower Schools comprise all grades from primary to college preparatory. Graduates now in all leading colleges. Work thorough, systematic and effective. Instructors college bred. Location, overlooking Long Island Sound, unsurpassed. Swimming pool, shower bathes, etc. Military organization. Building modern; hot and cold water in every room. Swimming pool, shower bathes, etc. Tennis courts. Manual Training Department. Atmosphere homelike and wholesome. Careful and sympathetic attention given to the needs of each individual boy. Located on the line of moral development. For information and address address L. E. M. McRae, M. A., Manager, Manor School, Stamford, Conn.

Mr. W. L. Colby, Field Secretary, is at the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, for a short time and would be glad to call and give further information to any Chicago inquirers.

### THE BOYESEN SCHOOL

GIRLS' BOARDING DEPT. 4961 Lake Avenue. BOYS' BOARDING DEPT. Primary, Intermediate, Grammar and High School courses offered. SEPARATE BUILDINGS AND INDIVIDUAL SUPERINTENDENTS FOR BOYS' AND GIRLS' DORMITORIES Catalogues by applying to MISS A. BOYESEN, 4961 Lake Ave. CHICAGO Telephone 2423.

For Girls Desiring Individual Attention

Genuine happy home life with personal, affectionate care. Growing girls inspired by wholesome and beautiful ideals of use for a full womanhood. The Cape climate is exceptionally favorable for an outdoor life, which makes attractive and refining. Every girl receives personal instruction in design, drawing, painting, music, piano, violin, organ, harp, flute, etc., Theory and Composition, Harmony, Sight Reading, Musical Dictation, Chorus, Organ, Piano, Violin, Cello, Bassoon, etc. Exceptional opportunities with delightful home life.

71 Summit Street NEWTON, Mass.

For particulars in regard to the School, please send for prospectus, and address MRS. SARAH D. HAMILIN, A. M., 2230 Pacific Avenue, San Francisco.

THOROUGH PREPARATION In all subjects for college examinations in the Fall.

PAUL E. KUNZER, Ph.D. And Associates. 162 Boylston Street, BOSTON

Stamford Preparatory School

Stamford, Conn. The school is a home. We not only teach our boys to lead, but to live. We afford them opportunities for leading colleges. College-preparatory, athletic, etc.

Accredited by the University of California by Leland Stanford Junior University and by Eastern Colleges.

## Not a Few Newspapers Are Trying to Improve

their contents and widen their scope by giving the most space and prominence to the better things of daily experience. This attitude of the press is receiving the approval of thinking men and women, and of those who are interested in and working for the general betterment of mankind

## This Growing Public Interest

and cooperation augur well for a gradual change in the complexion of the press as a whole until as a unit it more nearly approaches the ideal of human service and usefulness



The  
Christian  
Science  
Monitor  
Falmouth  
and  
St. Paul  
Streets  
Boston

## This Newspaper

is trying to be a true public servant and it finds that results in this direction can best be brought out by telling of what is going on to promote progress and to elevate and enlighten; and by advocating those measures which, in its judgment, mean the greatest good to the greatest number --- by aiming always to show how confidence in the commercial world is as essential as in social relationship --- in short, by building, constantly building, a trust in and a knowledge of the workings of good

---

### In This

**Endeavor** the Monitor is largely sharing the indorsement that is accorded to that portion of the press working for clean journalism; and in its effort to be distinctive in this present-day movement for a preeminently good daily newspaper, that aim is actuated only by its desire to do its whole duty as a clean newspaper





## \*\*\*\*\*RATES\*\*\*\*\*

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

## REAL ESTATE

**Fisher Hill  
Brookline**

*Exclusion, accessibility, kind of neighbors and houses in this HIGH CLASS NEIGHBORHOOD make these large or small lots, restricted against anything but single houses, the BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE SUBURBAN DISTRICT.*

*They are 1 to 8 minutes from the Beaconsfield Station, which is 6 minutes from the B. & A. Back Bay station and 5 minutes from the Beacon Street electric at Deane Road. Terms of payment to suit the convenience of desirable neighbors. The present opportunity is one which it will be hard to equal in the future. J. D. HARDY, 10 High Street, Boston.*

Established 1886. Incorporated 1891. Telephone, Oxford 162.

**JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS**

## ROOFERS and METAL WORKERS

Slate, Gravel and Metal Roofs. Gutter Conductors and Skylights.

Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.

DEALERS IN ROOFING MATERIALS

Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

READ the Kennerly Park, Nantasket Beach, circular for 1911; it tells of the improvements now being made at Kennerly, including the great sea wall, the great lawn, the new beach hall, postoffice, etc.; if you wish to receive information concerning these improvements buy a cottage site now; cash or easy terms. Address DEPT. C. I. Beacon st., room 60, Boston, Mass.

WINTHROP—For rent or sale, beautiful new cement houses, 8 rooms, 3 baths, sunporch, etc.; back yard, electricity; neighborhood, Cottage Hill, Ocean View; owner's business in West. F. DUNNING, Terrace ave., Winthrop Beach.

**ROXBURY**

7 Wabon St.—To let, 10-room house, spec plumbing, hardware floors, neighborhood first-class. Key next door. No. 9.

**ARMY AND NAVY NEWS**

Today's Army Orders

Capt. E. Carpenter, C. A. C. to Ft. Howard, Md., to observe coast defense exercises.

Capt. E. Carpenter, C. A. C. to Ft. H. C. Wright, N. Y., thence to Ft. McKinley, Me., to observe coast defense exercises.

Maj. H. H. Sargent, second cavalry, to home preparatory to retirement.

Lt.-Col. J. A. Maney, second infantry, report to Col. A. B. Dyer, fourth field artillery, president army retiring board, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for examination.

Maj. A. L. Lasseigne, fifth infantry, to Camp Perry, O., and report to Brig.-Gen. R. K. Evans.

Maj. E. T. Cole, retired, detailed as professor of military science and tactics, Girard College, Philadelphia.

Lt.-Col. T. W. Griffith, twenty-eighth infantry, detailed for duty in connection with national matches, Camp Perry, O.

Capt. S. Heintzelman, sixth cavalry, report by letter to commanding general, central division, for duty as inspector-instructor of cavalry of the organized militia of Missouri, Nevada, Aug. 20-27.

Second Lieut. W. N. Hensley, Jr., thirteenth cavalry, detailed to take special course at mounted service, Ft. Riley, Kan., Oct. 1.

Lieut.-Col. G. B. Davis, deputy commissary-general, to Louisville, Ky., to inspect subsistence.

Capt. G. Vidmer, eleventh cavalry, to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., for temporary duty.

Capt. J. T. Moore, twenty-seventh infantry, to Camp Perry, O.

Maj. D. M. King, to Watertown arsenal, Mass., on business pertaining to ordnance.

Navy Orders

Lieut.-Commander C. R. Miller, to duty at the naval observatory, Washington, D. C.

Medical Director S. H. Dickson, transferred to the retired list of officers of the navy from July 20, 1911, and detached duty marine barracks, Washington, D. C.; to home.

Paymaster's Clerk Frank Hunt, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the navy for duty on board the New Jersey.

Paymaster's Clerk C. V. McCarty appointed a paymaster's clerk in the navy for duty on board the Virginia.

Movement of Naval Vessels

Arrived, Delaware at Providence, Perkins, Tonopah and Isla de Cuba at Gardiners bay; Petrel at Cape Haitien, California at Mare Island, West Virginia and Colorado at Seattle.

Sailed—Monaghan from Boston for Gardner's bay; Salem and Chester from Provincetown for cruising; Vermont, from Provincetown for Boston; Ajax, from Provincetown for Hampton roads.

Navy Notes

The U. S. S. New Jersey was placed in full commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., on July 15, 1911.

The U. S. S. Hist has been ordered placed out of commission at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., as soon as practicable.

The new torpedo boat destroyer Walke, which was built at the Fore River yards, was delivered to the navy at the Charles-town yard Tuesday. Lieut. Charles R. Train, U. S. N., who has been on duty in connection with the construction, is in command. The Walke will be fitted out as rapidly as possible.

CINCINNATI MAN PROMOTED

CINCINNATI—C. M. Hubbard has signed as secretary of the Associated Charities to accept the position of assistant superintendent of the Provident Association in St. Louis, Mo.

**Classified Advertisements**

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

## APARTMENTS TO LET

## APARTMENTS TO LET

**J. W. COOK & SON CO.**

Practical Movers of Piano-Fortes and Furniture  
Piano-Fortes and Furniture Packed in the Best Manner for Transportation  
and Moved In and Out of the City.

OFFICE, 2½ PARK SQ., BOSTON

Telephone 1756 Oxford

## REAL ESTATE

**NEW 2-APARTMENT HOUSES.**  
I. P. Rice, the builder, is building several 3-apartment houses on Boston ave., Medford Hillsdale, near Tufts College. They are well designed, 6 rooms each, in each suite, all modern improvements, separate steam heaters, electric lights and gas; elegant location; electric power; 2 elevators; deposit \$100, with \$100 for 80 years. Any one desiring a home or investment should see them and get the bargain prices. Cash or easy terms. Open for inspection every day.



## New Apartments

\$500 TO \$1500 YEAR, 9 AND 10 ROOMS—  
THE RALEIGH, 100 Commonwealth Ave., facing Reservoir Park; most beautiful location in Greater Boston.

\$15 TO \$50 MONTH, 6 ROOMS, MAID'S ROOM—No. 3 and No. 7 Netherlands Rd., Brookline; half minute from Fenway.

\$40 MONTH, 6 ROOMS, ALL MODERN—No. 52 Brunswick st., Roxbury.

\$25 TO \$40 MONTH, NEW, ALL MODERN—No. 25 Astor st., Back Bay.

The Commonwealth Realty Co.  
Room 407, No. 53 State St. Phone Main 4184

**NEW  
Brookline Suites  
FOR RENT**

I have for rent several of the most desirable 7-room suites in Brookline. Suites will have broad frontage on beautiful 200-foot Beacon street boulevard. All outside rooms with piazza overlooking high-class private residences valued at \$15,000 up.

This assures a beautiful outlook both front and rear. Excellent floor plan. All latest improvements. Rents reasonable. Special concessions if taken at once. Apply to

**HAROLD G. KING**  
200 Devonshire Street  
BOSTON, MASS.

UNITED STATES LAND TRUST,  
1 BEACON ST., BOSTON.  
PHONE 666 HAYMARKET.

PROFITABLE FARM LANDS

Sold for our list of improved and unimproved farms for sale in the summer

DWELLINGS for summer and all the year occupied for sale at \$1500 per acre.

UNITED STATES LAND TRUST,  
1 BEACON ST., BOSTON.  
PHONE 666 HAYMARKET.

BE SURE and read the Kennerly Park, Nantasket Beach, circular, now being distributed in this city; it tells how and when you can save money and make it quickly.

ADDRESS DEPT. C, NO. 1 BEACON ST., ROOM 60, BOSTON.

FLOYD & TUCKER, 34 School st., Boston.

CRESTONE APARTMENTS, 638 W. First St., Los Angeles. Cleanly furnished housing apartments; reasonable rates; walking distance.

APARTMENTS—LOS ANGELES

CRESTONE APARTMENTS, 638 W. First St., Los Angeles. Cleanly furnished housing apartments; reasonable rates; walking distance.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

CRESTONE APARTMENTS, 638 W. First St., Los Angeles. Cleanly furnished housing apartments; reasonable rates; walking distance.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO

ONE OF THE FINEST HOMES IN CHICAGO—Best residence district. We can sell this place at a good bargain and make very easy terms. J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO. 100 Washington st., Boston.

WILCOX & GIBBS

SELLING machine, brand new, latest style, automatic; will sell for \$45. S. KIRK, 115 Concord ave., Somerville.

CAMBRIDGE

FOR SALE—House of 17 rooms, 4 bath, suitable for high-grade boarding house.

BOARD AND ROOMS

COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, Inc., BEACON HILL—Rooms with bath, shower, bath, \$6 to \$8 per week; rooms, private bath, \$10 to \$12; transient \$1; telephone hotel.

EAST MILTON—Board and room, modern house; 3 min. from station, 20 min. from Cambridge; clean, open country; fine; good table; small family; adults only; elevator.

BROOKLINE, 72 Cypress st.—Detached house, rooms, board, piazza, 4 bath, 5 car lines; tourists; ref. Tel. Brook 3358-L.

BOARD AND ROOMS—NEW YORK

PRIVATE FAMILY with two brothers. Address 100 cor. 16th and Kalmar, R. R. 1, Bronx Park, Flushing, L. I. Pretty park residence section; convenient to New York.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

EITHER bedroom alone, or parlor and bedroom, suitable for practicing physician; private family; telephone; elevator service; near Riverside. A. M. ENGEL, 316 W. 95th st.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 424, cor. 102nd—High class elevator apartment; room with running water; \$50; near elevated; Telephone Miller 2300.

BOARD AND ROOMS—NEW YORK

PRIVATE FAMILY with two brothers. Address 100 cor. 16th and Kalmar, R. R. 1, Bronx Park, Flushing, L. I. Pretty park residence section; convenient to New York.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

LADY would let one or two rooms in private suite in Back Bay; select location; new; common room; heat, janitor, etc.; 400 5th Ave., 10th fl., Boston.

172 HUNTINGTON AVE.

Patronage of first-class tourists or permanent people solicited. MRS. FAIRBANKS.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 213. Suite 2, near park; nicely furnished rooms; breakfasts; ref. Tel. 3137-R.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 86—Front suite of 2 large furnished rooms; private bath; room with private entrance; elevator service; summer prices. A. K. DICK.

W. H. TURNER, 163 E. 36th st., New York.

ROOMS, well furnished, light, airy; convenient to all sections of city. MISS DENISON, 77 West 92d st., New York City.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

PRIVATE FAMILY with two brothers. Address 100 cor. 16th and Kalmar, R. R. 1, Bronx Park, Flushing, L. I. Pretty park residence section; convenient to New York.

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ROOMS—NEW YORK

PRIVATE FAMILY with two brothers. Address 100 cor. 16th and Kalmar, R. R. 1, Bronx

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN TO FREE "WANT" ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

**BOSTON AND N. E.**

Leave your Free Want Ads. with the following newsdealers. They will send them to this office.

**BOSTON.**  
Stefano Badessa, 35 Atlantic ave.  
Barney Brown's, 20 Cambridge st.  
A. E. Bolt, 675 Shawmut ave.  
G. A. Harvey, 475 Columbus ave.  
F. Kendrick, 772 Tremont st.  
Arthur L. Lewis, 59 Charles st.  
Jennie Marzynski, 104 Eliot st.  
Chas. A. Ochs & Co., 178 Washington st.  
P. E. Richardson, 335 Belmont st.  
Minard & Thompson, 297 Harrison ave.

**EAST BOSTON.**  
H. L. Buswell, 1042 Saratoga st.  
A. Cawthon, 315 Meridian st.  
Richard McDonald, 50 Franklin st.  
Miss J. Anne Taylor, 279 Meridian st.

**SOUTH BOSTON.**  
Howard Frisher, 104 Dorchester st.  
T. A. Keeney, 70 West Broadway.  
S. D. James, 269 West Broadway.

**ALLSTON.**  
J. W. Dunn, 30 Franklin st.

**ANDESSTON.**  
Howes & Allen, 14 Main st.

**ANDOVER.**  
O. P. Chase, 100 Andover st.

**ARLINGTON.**  
Arlington News Company.

**ATTELEBORO.**  
L. H. Cooper, Ayer.

Sherwin & Co., BEVERLY.

Beverly News Company.

E. F. Ferry, 333 Washington st.

**BROOKLINE.**  
W. D. Fahey, 239 Washington st.

**BROCKTON.**  
George C. Holmes, 58 Main st.  
E. M. Thompson, 17 Tremont st.

**CAMBRIDGE.**  
Anne H. Parker, square.

F. L. Bueche, 363 Massachusetts ave.

**CANTON.**  
George B. Lund, CHELSEA.

Jas. Blandford, 128 Winnisimmet st.

Smith Brothers, 106 Broadway.

William Corson, 2 Washington ave.

**DANVERS.**  
Danvers News Agency.

**EAST CAMBRIDGE.**  
D. B. Shaughnessy, 278 Cambridge st.

**NORTH CAMBRIDGE.**  
James W. Huneau, 204 Mass. ave.

**DADEBURY.**  
S. A. Wilcox, 7 Main st.

**DORCHESTER.**  
H. B. Hunt, 146 Dorchester ave.

Charles A. O'Donnell, 205 Bowdoin st.

**EVERETT.**  
M. B. French, 434 Broadway.

J. H. MacDonald, Glendale square.

**FALL RIVER.**  
J. W. Mills, newsdealer, 41 So. Main st.

**FAULKNER.**  
L. M. Hart, FITCHBURG.

Lewis O. West, Broad st.

**FRANKLIN.**  
J. W. Bachelder, FOREST HILLS.

C. G. Ochs, 8 Hyde Park ave.

**GLOUCESTER.**  
Frank M. Shurtleff, 114 Main st.

**HANOVER.**  
William E. How, 27 Washington sq.

**HUDSON.**  
Charles G. Fairbanks Co., 23 Main st.

**JAMAICA PLAIN.**  
Barrett & Cannon, 114 South st.

P. F. Dresser, 731 Custer st.

**JAMESON.**  
James L. Fox, 29 Franklin st.

**LEOMINSTER.**  
A. C. Hosmer, LOWELL.

**LEEDS.**  
G. C. Prince & Son, 108 Merrimac st.

**LYNN.**  
B. N. Breed, 33 Market square.

F. W. Newhall, 104 Cornhill st.

**MALDEN.**  
L. P. Russell, 88 Ferry st.

H. W. Wilbur, 476 High st.

**MEDFORD.**  
W. C. Morse, 94 Washington st.

Frank H. Pease, 154 Washington ave.

**METFORD HILLSIDE.**  
Frank B. Gilman, 234 Bowdoin ave.

**WEST MEDFORD.**  
N. B. Wilbur, 476 High st.

**MERSEY.**  
George L. Lawrence, NEEDHAM.

**NEW BEDFORD.**  
G. L. Briggs, 161 Purchases st.

**NEWBURYPORT.**  
Fowles News Company, 17 State st.

**ROCKLAND.**  
A. S. Peterson, ROSLINDALE.

**SPRINGFIELD.**  
W. W. Davis, 25 Poplar st.

**PLYMOUTH.**  
Charles A. Smith, QUINCY.

**LA Chapin, READING.**

**ROXBURY.**  
R. Allison & Co., 358 Warren st.

Bethune & De Young, 374 Blue Hill ave.

R. D. McKeon, 140 Tremont st.

W. E. Robbins, 3107 Washington st.

W. E. Robbins, Eggleston square.

**SALEM.**  
A. F. Goldsmith & Co., 420 Barton sq.

**THE NEWTONS.**  
G. E. Briggs, 223 Wash. st., Newton.

W. F. Woodward, 1241 Center st., Newton.

**NAVARRE.**  
C. H. Karr, 240 Pearl st., Winter Hill.

H. W. Leach, 365 Somerville st.

**WEST SOMERVILLE.**  
J. F. Eber, SOUTH FRAMINGHAM.

**SPRINGFIELD.**  
G. H. Miner & Co., STONEHAM.

A. W. Rice, THE NEWTONS.

G. E. Briggs, 223 Wash. st., Newton.

W. F. Woodward, 1241 Center st., Newton.

**NAVARRE.**  
C. H. Karr, 240 Pearl st., Winter Hill.

H. W. Leach, 365 Somerville st.

**LEWISTON.**  
N. D. Estes, 80 Lisbon st.

**PORTLAND.**  
J. W. Peterson, 177 Middle st., NEW HAMPSHIRE.

**CONCORD.**  
Bridgeport News Company, 248-250 Middle st.

**ROHDE ISLAND.**  
WESTERLY—A. N. Nash.

**VERMONT.**  
NEW HAVEN.

C. F. Bigelow, Bigelow's Pharmacy.

Randall & Whittle, 27 Main st.

**CONNECTICUT.**  
BRIDGEPORT.

Bridgewater News Company, 248-250 Middle st.

**MAINE.**  
BANGOR—O. C. Bear.

BATH—L. B. Sweet & Co.

LEWISTON.

N. D. Estes, 80 Lisbon st.

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J. W. Peterson, 177 Middle st., NEW HAMPSHIRE.

**CONCORD.**  
Portsmouth News Agency, 21 Congress st.

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**ROHDE IS**

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN TO FREE "WANT" ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

**SOLDIER** on Britannia Hoseware, 15 years' experience, sober and steady, also soft soaker on brass; best of references. **HARRY BACKUS**, 1 State st., Meriden, Conn. 24

**STATIONARY ENGINEER** (50), lives in Boston, \$20 week, excellent references. Mention No. 5542. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 25

**STEAMFITTER** (35), lives in Somerville, married, fair pieces, good references. Mention No. 5540. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 23

**STENOGRAPIHER AND TYPEWRITER** (22), single, good references; lives in Waltham; single; \$14-\$15; good references; long experience. Mention No. 5566. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 25

**STENOGRAPIHER AND CLERK** (23), lived in Somerville, single, \$12 week, 3 years' experience, excellent references. Mention No. 5560. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24

**STENOGRAPIHER AND TYPEWRITER** (22), single, good references; lives in Waltham; single; \$14-\$15; good references; long experience. Mention No. 5566. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 25

**STENOGRAPIHER AND BOOKKEEPER** (16), \$8-\$10, lives in Dorchester, single, good references. Mention No. 5566. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24

**STUDENT** in Harvard engineering, wants position in any line. **R. S. COCHRAN**, 390 Harvard st., Cambridge, Mass. 21

**TAILOR**, all-round, 5 years' experience, wants position with moderate wages. Apply to **C. K. ODIAN**, 33 Kneeland st., Boston. 19

**TAILOR** desires position as coattailor or bushelman in or around Boston. **JOHN OLSON**, 89 Court st., Boston. 25

**TEACHER OF PHYSICS**, with practical experience in electrical work, will do part time; city or summer resort; will do general office work. **L. M. BADGER**, 18 Greenwich pk., Boston. 25

**TEAMSTER** lives in Boston \$2 per day (14), single good references. Mention No. 5562. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 25

**TIMEKEEPER AND CLERK**, lives in Boston (29), married, \$15; good references. Mention No. 5528. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 25

**TOOLMAKER** in Northbridge 321, married, \$12; good references. **GRERUDE BRAILEY**, 348 Columbus ave., Boston. Tel. Tremont 2477. 25

**TRANSMITTER AND DRAFTSMAN**, also chemist, lives in Dorchester (22), single, \$8-\$10; good references. Mention No. 5562. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 25

**TRAVELING SALESMAN** wants staple line for New Hampshire; salary proportionate to present cost of custom clothing to individuals. **JOHN E. WILDEY**, 96 Ashland st., Manchester, N. H. 22

**TUTOR**—Harvard graduate, experienced tutor, desires position in private family, during summer and winter months. **M. SHIREVES**, 56 Kirkland st., Cambridge, Mass. 19

**TUTOR**—Harvard graduate desires tutoring and teaching; can give reference. **HAROLD S. BROWN**, BUREAU, 13 Bowdoin st., room 28, Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Camb. 636. 22

**WAITER AND SLIDE MAN** in restaurant, lives in Boston (50), married, \$8-\$10; if 80; if 4 weeks' service, \$10. Mention No. 5519. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 25

**WANTED** by an expert mechanic, 10 years' experience, position as foreman and pattern making 15 years as foreman; best of references. **A. BIGELOW**, 690 Main st., Malden, Mass. 25

**WASHER** would like position in laundry, \$10; good references. **MISS JOHN D. NEILL**, 294 Green st., Cambridge, Mass. 25

**WATCHMAKER** wants position in or near Boston; 25 years' experience; no clocks or jewelry. **W. E. KNIGHT**, 53 Farnsworth st., Orient Heights, Mass. 25

**WATCHMAKER AND JANITOR IN HEATING PLANT** (50) lives in Charlestown, married, \$14-\$15, good references. Mention No. 5544. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 25

**WATCHMAN** (night), lives in Boston, single (51), \$10; good references. Mention No. 5527. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 25

**WOMAN'S POSITION** during month of August (29), married, steady habits; will do anything; will care for and exercise saddle horses; ex-cavalryman. **JOHN M. MCNEILL**, 294 Green st., Cambridge, Mass. 25

**YOUNG AMERICAN COUPLE** would like to take charge of a furnished lodging house; best references given. **R. GIBBON**, 202 State st., Cambridge, Mass. 25

**YOUNG MAN** (20) student at College University, wants employment at anything; willing and industrious. **T. YPHANTIS**, 24 Chambers st., Boston. 25

**YOUNG MAN** (18) would like position in an outside work preferred. **LESLIE RIDER**, 8 Everett st., Everett, Mass. 22

**YOUNG MAN** (17) would like office work; salary \$6.50 to start; 2 years' experience with law firm at present; references. **EDWARD TALMADGE**, 84 State st., room 20, Boston. 21

**YOUNG MAN** desires position in machine shop or general work; Protestant; 7 years' experience; good references. **GEO. PUNTER**, 1 East Brookline st., Boston. 22

**YOUNG MAN** would like writing to do home part or whole time; writing, R. B. GIBSON, 273 Pearl st., Cambridge, Mass. 22

**YOUNG MAN** wants position in the afternoon paper; good knowledge of printing; some kind of clerical work or advertising; references. **ADDISON H. L. ASHLEY**, 100 Brattle st., Boston. 22

**YOUNG MAN** of 22, desires any kind of position; good knowledge of printing; graduate from the Y. M. C. A. school and with hotel experience. **C. E. RATSEY**, 34 Columbus ave., Boston. 24

**YOUNG MAN** would like evening employment; some kind of clerical work or advertising; references. **ADDISON H. L. ASHLEY**, 100 Brattle st., Boston. 24

**SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE**

**AN AMERICAN WOMAN** would like a position in family or as housekeeper for elderly people; references given and required. **MRS. C. M. JONES**, Danversport, Mass. care of **S. W. Straw**. 24

**ASSISTANT**—Protestant woman with child 5 years wants position in family; good references; good home; apply or address **BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REFS. ASSN.**, 120 Washington st., Brookline, Mass. 25

**ASSISTANT**—Woman desires position to care for young child, wash dishes or do light housework; call mornings. **MRS. FLORA S. DAY**, Suite 3, 11 Haviland st., near Mass. ave. and Boylston st., Boston. 25

**ATTENDANT** to elderly person; long experience; to young French maid; good references. **MISS MERRICK**, Emp. Office, 12 Isabella st., Boston. Tel. Tremont 303. 25

**ATTENDANT** lives in Foxboro (21), about \$20 month, room and board; good references. **MISS R. MORLEY**, 12 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 25

**ATTENDANT**—Young lady would like to act as attendant or for light second work; references. Write **MISS YOUNG**, 225 Mill st., Dorchester, Mass. 19

**ATTENDANT**—Position wanted by an English Protestant middle-aged lady who would like to act as attendant or for light second work; references. Write **MISS YOUNG**, 225 Mill st., Dorchester, Mass. 19

**ATTENDANT**—Position wanted by an English Protestant middle-aged lady who would like to act as maid, seamstress or parlor maid in a family or hotel; references; experienced. **MARGARET L. LUCAS**, gen. del., Brookline, Mass. 19

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

**ATTENDANT** (trained) desires position; special experience in caring for infants; references. **E. E. MOORE**, 58 Albion st., Medford, Mass. 19

**ATTENDANT-HOUSEKEEPER**, capable, good references; desires position. **MARY HALLE**, 122 Boston ave., Somerville, Mass. Tel. 349 Somerville. 25

**ATTENDANT** desires position with elderly lady; institution training. **MISS E. COOPER**, 22 Isabella st., Boston. Tel. Tremont 303. 20

**ATTENDANT** (24), wants a position in private family or institution; best of references. Apply to **G. K. ODIAN**, room 7, 125 Tremont st., Boston. 25

**BAKERS ASSISTANT**, lives in Roxbury (12), single; \$8-\$10; good references. Mention No. 5522. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 25

**BOOKKEEPER**, experienced; desires position to take charge act as assistant or do clerical work; good salary expected; best references. **MISS A. REYNOLDS**, 16 Delane st., Dorchester, Mass. 25

**BOOKKEEPER**, experienced; desires position to do general work; good salary expected; fair references. **MISS MADDESEN**, 37 Albion st., Boston. Tel. Tremont 303. 25

**LAUNDRESS** desires employment at home (22), first-class, wants washing and ironing; good references. **MISS HARVEY**, 125 Myrtle st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 25

**LAUNDRESS** (white), wants work by day; good references. **MISS MADDESEN**, 37 Albion st., Boston. Tel. Tremont 303. 25

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## &lt;h

# Stock Market Closes Higher

MODERATELY GOOD TONE MANIFESTED IN STOCK TRADING

Equipment Stocks and New York Transactions Are Conspicuous—Crop Prospects Leading Influence

BOSTON IS STEADY

Stocks were generally strong at the opening of the New York market this morning. Traders showed their partiality for the specialties and these issues made good advances during the early sales. The New York traction securities, particularly the Interborough stocks and Manhattan were in good demand at higher prices.

The equipment stocks, American Beet Sugar and a few other specialties were in moderate demand. The brighter crop outlook was directly responsible for the improvement in the equipment securities. The railroads find it necessary to prepare for a large crop movement and their equipment is not in the best shape to meet the demands as they have been economizing in this direction for some time past. Some good orders for cars and locomotives recently have been placed.

Shoe Machinery was a little weak on the local exchange. Moderate gains were made by Massachusetts Gas preferred, Agricultural/Chemical and Calumet & Arizona.

More activity was displayed by the market leaders toward midday, and they reached a higher level than for several weeks past. Union Pacific opened up 1/4 at 189 1/4 and advanced a point further during the first half of the session. Steel opened up 1/4 at 79 1/2 and crossed 80. Southern Pacific opened unchanged at 123 1/4 and advanced more than a point.

Louisville & Nashville, Car Foundry, American Cotton Oil, American Locomotive and "Soo" were strong and higher. Manhattan opened up 1/4 at 40 1/2 and advanced more than a point further before sagging off fractionally. Interborough preferred was up 1/4 at 55 1/2 and moved up to 56, declining a good fraction before midday. The 4% per cent bonds also had another good advance.

Massachusetts Gas on the local exchange opened up 1/4 at 94 1/2 and sold well above 95. The preferred moved up to 96. Utah Copper and Butte Coalition were fractionally higher. Anaconda and Allouez were lower. Trading was somewhat active.

Canadian Pacific established another new high record, selling up close to 247 before 2 o'clock. International Harvester advanced 2 points and Delaware & Lackawanna was up 7 points. On the local exchange some further gains were made during the afternoon. Old Dominion and East Butte both showed improvement. Calumet & Hecla changed hands at 446, a point higher than last night's closing.

**LONDON**—The securities markets in the late dealings were firmer, consols finishing above the lowest prices. Dividends payments contributed to a rally in home rails.

A heavy tone prevailed in Mexicans and foreigners left off somewhat mixed as a result of political complexities. Mines took on a brighter aspect, with Rhodesians in the lead.

Americans closed on the curb at the highest prices on a narrow movement.

De Beers were 16 lower at 187 1/2. Rio Tinto showed a loss of 1/4 at 68 3/4. Paris closed irregular. Berlin firm.

## THE SUGAR MARKET

**NEW YORK**—The local refined and raw sugar markets steady and unchanged. London beet higher, July 12, 4 1/4d.; August 12s, 4 1/4d.; October and December 11s, 4 1/4d.

## THE WEATHER

**UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTION FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY:** Fair tonight and Thursday; warmer Thursday; moderate southwest winds.

**WASHINGTON**—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by showers in northern and west portions late tonight or Thursday.

The disturbance that was center yesterday morning over South Dakota has moved eastward and is now central over upper Michigan and is now moving over the western Mississippi valley and the western portion of the lake region during the twenty-four hours. This disturbance will continue to move eastward and this evening will be on the southern portion of the gulf and south Atlantic coasts and from Kansas. The amount of rainfall reported was 2.38 inches from Aug. 1 to 15. Moderate temperatures continue in all sections east of the Rocky mountains.

Conditions favor for this vicinity fair weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and probably local showers late tonight or Thursday.

**TEMPERATURE TODAY**

S. a. m. 73°12 noon 75°  
P. m. 78° Average temperature yesterday, 73°.

## IN OTHER CITIES

Philadelphia 80° Albany 80°  
Pittsburgh 78° Chicago 84°  
New York 78° Boston 78°  
Washington 78° Denver 78°  
Jacksonville 78° San Diego 80°  
New Orleans 80° San Francisco 78°  
San Francisco 78° Portland, Me. 72°

## NEW YORK STOCKS

## FIFTEEN PER CENT EARNED ON STOCK EDISON ELECTRIC

**NEW YORK**—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Allis-Chalmers 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2  
Amalgamated 69 1/2 69 1/2 69 1/2 69 1/2  
Am A Chem. 59 1/2 59 1/2 59 1/2 59 1/2  
Am B & F Co pf 132 1/2 132 1/2 132 1/2 132 1/2  
Am Beet Sugar 54 1/2 54 1/2 54 1/2 54 1/2  
Am Can. 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2  
Am Can. pf 86 1/2 86 1/2 86 1/2 86 1/2  
Am Car Foundry 57 1/2 58 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2  
Am Car Foun pf 118 118 118 118  
Am Cotton Oil .57 1/2 .57 1/2 .57 1/2 .57 1/2  
Am Ice 23 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2  
Am Loco. 42 42 42 42  
Am Malt. 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2  
Am Malt. pf 43 1/2 43 1/2 43 1/2 43 1/2  
Am Smelting 80 1/2 80 1/2 80 1/2 80 1/2  
Am Smelt See B. 89 1/2 89 1/2 89 1/2 89 1/2  
Am Steel Findr. 39 1/2 39 1/2 39 1/2 39 1/2  
Am T. & T. 137 1/2 137 1/2 137 1/2 137 1/2  
Am Woolen 32 32 32 32  
Am Woolen pf 91 1/2 91 1/2 91 1/2 91 1/2  
Anaconda 39 1/2 39 1/2 39 1/2 39 1/2  
Atchison 113 1/2 113 1/2 113 1/2 113 1/2  
Atchison pf 103 103 103 103  
At Coast Line 132 1/2 132 1/2 132 1/2 132 1/2  
Balt & Ohio 109 109 109 109  
Beth Steel pf 62 62 62 62  
Brooklyn Transit. 83 84 83 83  
Canadian Pacific 144 144 143 143  
Central Leather pf 30 30 30 30  
Chilean Leather pf 100 100 100 100  
Chile & Ch. 100 100 100 100  
Chile & West pf 22 22 22 22  
Chile & West pf 44 44 44 44  
Chino 23 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2  
Col Fuel 36 36 35 35 35 35  
Corn Products 14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2  
Del & Hudson 54 54 54 54  
Denver pf 28 28 28 28  
Denver 58 58 58 58  
Erie 1st pf 37 1/2 37 1/2 37 1/2 37 1/2  
Erie 2d pf 59 1/2 59 1/2 59 1/2 59 1/2  
Goldfield Con. 48 48 48 48  
Gt Nor pf 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2  
Gt Nor Ore. 135 1/2 135 1/2 135 1/2 135 1/2  
Harvester 61 1/2 61 1/2 61 1/2 61 1/2  
Harvester pf 123 1/2 124 1/2 123 1/2 124 1/2  
Illinois Central 143 1/2 144 1/2 143 1/2 144 1/2  
Inter-Met pf 20 19 19 19  
Inter-Met pf 55 56 55 55  
Int Marine pf 17 17 17 17  
Int Paper pf 49 49 48 48  
Int Pump pf 42 42 42 42  
Int Pump pf 89 89 89 89  
Kan City So. 35 1/2 36 1/2 35 1/2 36 1/2  
Kan & Tex. 37 37 37 37  
Laclede Gas. 107 1/2 107 1/2 107 1/2 107 1/2  
Lake E & W pf 33 33 33 33  
Lehigh Valley 175 175 175 175  
L & N 155 155 155 155  
Manhattan 140 1/2 142 1/2 140 1/2 141 1/2  
May Company 83 83 83 83  
Minning 22 22 21 21  
M & St L. 31 1/2 31 1/2 31 1/2 31 1/2  
M & St P & S Ste M. 143 143 142 1/2 142 1/2  
M & St P & S Ste M pf 155 155 155 155  
Missouri Pacific 50 50 49 49  
Nat Lead. 56 56 56 56  
Nat Enameling pf. 56 1/2 56 1/2 56 1/2 56 1/2  
Nat Enameling pf. 56 1/2 56 1/2 56 1/2 56 1/2  
N & Y Central 109 1/2 109 1/2 109 1/2 109 1/2  
Norfolk & Western 109 109 109 109  
Northern Pacific 132 1/2 132 1/2 132 1/2 132 1/2  
Northwestern 145 1/2 145 1/2 145 1/2 145 1/2  
Ontario & Western 6 6 6 6  
Pacific T. & T. 47 1/2 48 47 1/2 48 47 1/2  
Pacific Mail 28 29 28 28  
Peoples Gas 105 1/2 105 1/2 105 1/2 105 1/2  
Pennsylvania 125 1/2 125 1/2 125 1/2 125 1/2  
Pittsburgh Coal 20 20 20 20  
Pitts C & St L. 97 98 97 98  
Pressed Steel Car. 37 37 37 37  
Quicksilver Min. 3 3 3 3  
Quicksilver Min pf. 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2  
Quicksilver Copper 17 17 17 17  
Raay Cons Copper 17 17 17 17  
Raay Steel Spring 38 38 37 37  
Reading 158 158 157 1/2 157 1/2  
Republic Steel 30 30 30 30  
Revere Steel pf. 93 93 93 93  
Rock Island 32 1/2 33 1/2 32 1/2 32 1/2  
Rock Island pf. 65 1/2 65 1/2 65 1/2 65 1/2  
Sloss-Shed S & I. 50 50 50 50  
St L & S F 1st pf. 83 83 83 83  
St L & S F 2d pf. 49 49 48 48  
Southern Pacific 123 1/2 123 1/2 123 1/2 123 1/2  
Southern Railway 33 33 33 33  
Southern Ry pf. 74 74 74 74  
St Paul 127 128 127 128  
St Paul pf. 153 153 153 153  
Tennessee Copper. 41 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2  
Texas Pacific 28 28 28 28  
Texas Company 113 1/2 124 1/2 113 1/2 123 1/2  
Third Avenue 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2  
Twin City Rep Tr. 110 110 110 110  
Toledo St. & W. 21 21 21 21  
Undw'd Typewriter 97 97 97 97  
Underwood pf. 113 113 113 113  
Union Pacific 189 1/2 190 1/2 190 1/2 190 1/2  
Union Pacific pf. 94 94 94 94  
Utah Copper 50 50 50 50  
U.S. Cast Iron Pipe. 16 16 16 16  
U.S. Cast I. P. pf. 55 1/2 55 1/2 55 1/2 55 1/2  
U.S. Steel 79 1/2 79 1/2 79 1/2 79 1/2  
U.S. Steel pf. 128 1/2 128 1/2 128 1/2 128 1/2  
Va Iron & C. & C. 89 89 89 89  
Va Ore-Chep pf. 125 125 125 125  
Western Maryland 64 64 64 64  
Western Union. 81 1/2 81 1/2 81 1/2 81 1/2  
Walsh 88 88 88 88  
Walsh pf. 16 16 16 16  
West Maryland pf. 85 85 85 85  
Westinghouse 75 75 75 75  
Wheeling & L. E. 3 3 3 3  
W & L E 1st pf. 8 8 8 8  
\*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON STOCKS

FIFTEEN PER CENT EARNED ON STOCK EDISON ELECTRIC

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON — The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

MINING

Open High Low Last

Adventure 6 6 6 6

Allouez 30 30 30 30

Anaconda 39 1/2 39 1/2 39 1/2 39 1/2

Butte Coalition 16 16 16 16

Calumet & Hecla 57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2

Copper Range 46 46 46 45 1/2

Elm River. 10 10 10 10

Franklin. 12 12 12 12

Granby 38 1/2 38 1/2 38 1/2 38 1/2

Greene-Cananans 7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2

Hodder 16 16 16 16

Mass. 8 8 8 8

Nevada Cons. 19 1/2 19 1/2 19 1/2 19 1/2

Nipissing 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2

North Butte. 33 33 33 33

Old Colony Mining. 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2

Old Dominion. 46 1/2 47 1/2 46 1/2 47 1/2

Oreocia. 102 102 102 102

Parrot. 12 12 12 12

Shannon 10 10 10 10

Trinity. 4 4 4 4

Utah Cons. 17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2

Utah Copper. 50 50 50 50

Victoria. 1 1 1 1

Winona. 8 8 8 8

Wolverine. 11 11 11 11

Wyandot. 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

## OPERATING RECORD

Estimated Returns for Fiscal Period Three Per Cent Above Present / Dividend Rate of Company

Operating Record for Edison Electric

The preliminary figures for the fiscal year of Edison Electric Illuminating of Boston indicate earnings of about 15 percent on the \$15,593,600 capital stock outstanding, or 3 per cent above the present dividend rate of 12 per cent. Last year the company earned 13 per cent on its stock and paid 11 percent.

The gross earnings, operating expenses, net earnings and operating ratio for 10 years have been as follows:

Gross Expenses Net Oper. ratio

1902 8,400,150 \$8,026,487 53.9%

1903 2,067,809 1,401,426 54.3%

190





# THE HOME FORUM

## CITY OF A HUNDRED PARKS

**W**HAT appears to be a very sensible plea for small parks rather than big ones in any community that cannot have both is made by the Toronto Globe, apropos of a certain new outdoor playground place that has been set aside for the city. The idea is that a small park near at hand is worth more than the big tracts that can only be reached by trolley. The mothers and children who can step round the corner to a cooling spot every day get more advantage so than from going farther away once a week.

Then the frequent green spaces make the city more beautiful for everybody while at work. There is a cooling fresh-

Johnson and Goldsmith

"Both what was like and what was unlike in their respective characters mutually attracted Johnson and Goldsmith. To begin with, there was the masculine and feminine mutual attraction, by which not contrary so much as complementary qualities are drawn towards each other, Goldsmith's diffidence, dependence and sensitiveness at once looked up to and leaned upon Johnson's strong mind, stout heart and Gilliver-like insensibility to Lilliputian arrows. But, again, these two men were drawn together by that in which they resembled each other probably more than any other two men in all London—exquisite tenderness of heart. And this tenderness, once more, was quickened and deepened in each through the similarity of their Grub street experiences. Such was the strong and true friend Goldsmith was now about to make and love and lean upon."—R. Ashe King.

Hamlet in Japan

One of the notes of the progress of unity with the eastern world is the performance of "Hamlet" in Japan lately by native players speaking their own language. There sat eager students with gaze on the translated pages of the librettos, and there were the Japanese stage settings and costumes and such a conception of the work as the Japanese could give. The actor who played Hamlet had made a close study of Booth, but the actress who was Ophelia was very Japanese, not nearly melan-choly enough, thought the critic of the Japan Advertiser.

## The Christian Science Monitor

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ness flowing from the grass and trees, and a hint of beauty breathes there. Those whose business places give on to these blessed isles of openness are especially beneficiaries, but the whole neighborhood shares the boon.

The Toronto paper thinks the name "the city of a hundred parks" would be worth earning and wearing.

### Peace Is of God

*ALL sane ideals of the peace of mankind include the supremacy of justice and the enthronement of right. Without equity between men and nations there can be no assurance of repose. Without the overthrow of evil and the righting of wrongs everywhere the seeds of war will remain ready to spring into swift growth. The real peace of the world, the peace which can be counted upon to endure, will be a true peace of God—the supremacy of righteousness.*—Cleveland Leader.

### "Lily" and Dress Reform

It is an interesting note of the recent fire at Albany that a certain file of "The Lily," preserved by Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, was saved. This was a little reform journal printed in Seneca Falls during the '50's and edited by Mrs. Bloomer, whose name was given to the well-known reform dress. It is not probable that her paper was named with reference to the "lily of the field," a phrase modernly typical of the woman who does nothing and still looks lovely—or therefore looks so, shall we say?

### DAY WITH THE GARDEN GIRL

**I**N my day we were just plain girls, and I fixed our hair and formed our opinions each according to her own special taste. We had no types. But I have a girl of my own who belongs to a class, says a writer in the Youths Companion. She is a garden girl.

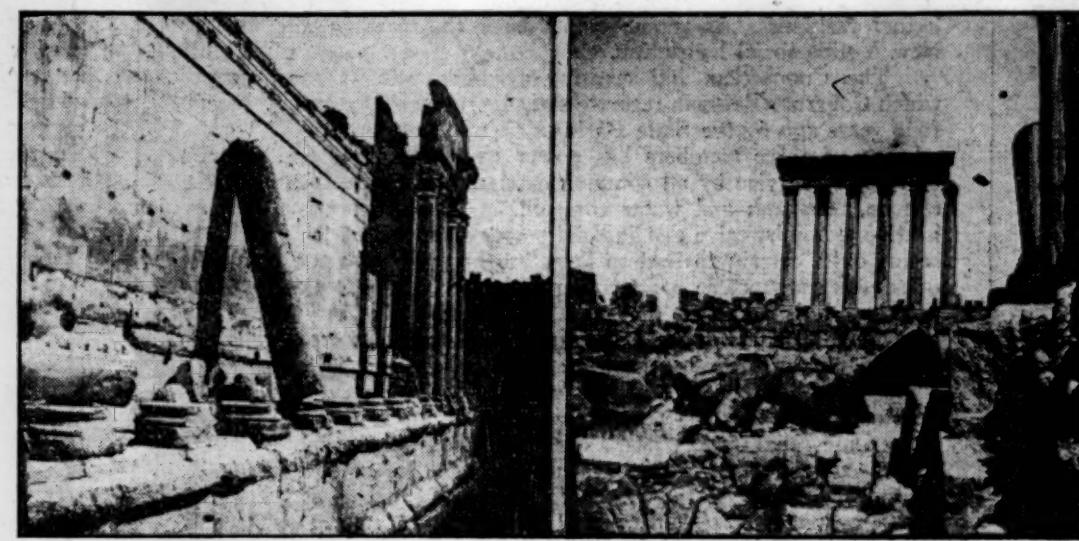
She does not sit by a sun-dial in pensive attitude, or clip roses with big shears, in garden gloves and a picture hat, or place dried roseleaves in jars with dainty fingers. Rather, you shall see her at early morning kneeling on the ground, back bent over the garden beds, pulling weeds before the sun waxes too hot. In the forenoons you will find her with hammer and nails and posts and wire netting protecting her garden from undesirable outside influences. And in the afternoons she is gathering bowlsfuls of fresh young lettuce for the hard-worked boarding house keeper at the corner, bunches of smiling nasturtiums for the children of the tenements, a handful of mimosa for a chum, or the little bouquet for our supper table.

And when the sun goes down she is watering the garden. Not an exasperating little sprinkle to keep the garden from looking thirsty, but a generous deluge whereby the beds become islands of damp greenness, and the tiny walks between, silvery canals in which a fortunate small brother may wade ankle-deep.

Finally, when the day is done, and the hose is dragged down into the cellar, wound into a snaky ring and hung upon its nail—all of which is a vast labor—my garden girl sinks down into a chair on the porch like a child wearied of play.

There is a grass stain on her pink gingham; her hands are earthy. The

## SUN RENEWS GLORY OF BAAL'S TEMPLE



(Photos specially taken for the Monitor)

### TWO VIEWS OF THE RUINS OF THE TEMPLE OF BAALBEK

**W**HAT a glorious sight is to be seen across the valley at sunrise! Below a feathery mass of apricot trees in blossom, white, pink and gray in the early dawn, rising from a carpet of vivid green. Hero and there the faint outline of silver poplars can be seen just shot with pale green, for the buds have not yet burst into leaf. Far away across the wide Lebanon, and in the center rises the majestic temple of Baalbek, golden in color, its massive walls accentuating the airy grace of the six colossal pillars surmounted by a delicately carved frieze. It is a scene never to be effaced from the memory.

A faint tinge of pink is coloring a little cloud above the snowy mountains. Where will the sun first touch the picture? A camel with a silvery bell passes below walking solemnly, gazing seriously about him as is the habit of his kind, led by an Arab with his head muffled up in a gay colored "keffiyeh." Women are passing to fetch water from the well, their pats, classic in shape, poised on their heads. Hundreds of swallows are flitting overhead. The sun has touched with a rosy glow the crest of the most westerly mountain; like fire it is creeping along the tops illuminating the whole scene; it reveals a distant lake beyond

the trees lying like a streak of silver at the foot of the hills. The wall of the great tower has caught the reflection of the sun which is coloring it a rich tawny yellow. Higher and higher rises the sun till the whole vast ruin stands out clear in every detail, bathed in the glorious warmth of an eastern sun. Beyond the fruit trees the plain has taken on every conceivable shade of red, reaching half way up the mountains. This is caused by the oxide of the soil giving an iridescent effect like a rainbow. It is a marvelous setting for the great temple of Baal, which took eighty years to build and whose glory lasted only for a century.

### July

Down the hot canyon of the treeless street  
I watch the weary, lagging people  
stream,  
The while my vagrant fancy sees, a  
dream.  
The flower-sprout hills and fields of ripening wheat.

Through roar and clangor that my senses  
fill  
Unbidden steals the murmurous hum  
of bees.  
The sigh of winds among the forest trees.  
And the clear music of a mountain rill.  
—C. Williams in Sunset Magazine.

A heart that never hardens, a  
temper that never tires, a touch  
that never hurts.—Author unknown.

## "HE WILL BRING IT TO PASS."

**T**O rank the Bible as containing the history and biography of man as the child of God is a rating well understood by those who have found in it their own spiritual experience. It is only when one has fought through his difficulties to the point of recognizing to some extent the presence of God with him that the Bible can really be understood. Simultaneously with this beginning of the new birth, as Jesus named it, comes the recognition that the long authority of the Bible among men rests in the same fact—but how infinitely deeper—which may give authority to a book on any subject, namely, that the makers of the Bible recorded things that they themselves knew, had witnessed and tested and lived.

Now these individual moments of progress, hoarded as priceless gain, are in themselves evidences of God with men. It is not the agonized human strife for rightness that brings them about; it is the work of divine Mind. The most that the human struggle can do is to unfasten the clinging affections from materialism and turn them to the enduring joys of Spirit. "If with all your heart ye truly seek Me"—here is the word of God sounding in human thought and voiced as human sense can comprehend. "Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust as also in Him, and He shall bring it to pass." Ceasing one's struggle for personal righteousness and yielding the heart to contemplation of divine perfections, the seeker for God rises toward the light joyfully and surely.

"It is God that worketh in you both to will and to do of His good pleasure." This saying is a verity, a scientific rule, by which humanity may hold and trust as in the lower realm they trust the dictum of the savant or practical demonstrator of natural law, so-called. God is at work in every human experience, and where we may not always understand; but reading the glowing record of the Scriptures we suddenly comprehend that this is so, suddenly recognize that He has been with us from the beginning; and so we trust Him to be with us always, even unto the end of the world—until the material sense shall have vanished and the son of God is seen in royal freedom and unassailable harmony.

These are the things the Bible tells, and these are things which alone are worth telling or knowing of any one.

The detail of humanity's petty round of toil and trouble, events which once would have meant nine days of wonder, of sorrow or joy, are in the light of spiritual development.

Adams and Jefferson

Adams, like Washington, aimed at a strong, an aristocratic, a centralizing form of government. Jefferson was the advocate of popular rights and measures, heading the liberal Republicans, or, as afterward called, the Democratic party, for a civil and religious liberty and popular education. His administration was free from family favoritism. "I can always find," he said, "better men for every place than my own connections." The most important measure of his administration was the acquisition of the great area of territory west of the Mississippi, bought of France for \$15,000,000.

—Indianapolis News.

*Happiness does not depend on money or leisure or society or even on health; it depends on our relation to those we love.*—Montaigne.

## SONGS IN PROGRAMS A TRIAL

**I**f there is anything that vexes me in the course of a recital it is to see and hear a thousand right hands turning a thousand programs, pages just at the same time. I know that whatever effort I may make in singing the last two lines at the bottom of the page 3 and the top line on page 4 is absolutely wasted on the audience. I might sing

### Above the Fog

*Mount Hamilton at 3 a. m.  
The sea has risen in a single night,  
And covered all the fair world at  
our feet.  
The tips of peaks below us, left and  
right,  
Shift like black rocks beneath  
the billows' beat.  
About us wave the stars. The  
moon's clear light  
Embraces but the rolling mists,  
and these:  
A massive building, and a dome of  
white,  
Wherein men seek to solve the  
mysteries.*  
—Gertrude B. Millard in *Sunset Magazine*.

### First American Opera

The composer, Silas G. Pratt, claims that his "Zenobia" was the first grand opera composed by an American and published; that it ran a whole week on its own merits, there being no star in the cast; that its success induced Mrs. Thurber to organize an American opera company. Nevertheless, this opera has been not even mentioned in the recent discussions about operas by Americans.—New York Post.

It is one thing or the other: either the audience wants tone and nothing but tone; why, then, should the text of the song be read in connection with the performance of a pure tone poem?

If on the other side the audience wants interpretation, that is, the harmonious union of tone, expression and enunciation, which differentiates singing from instrumental music, why admit of such division of labor, the singer emitting the tone and the program book enunciating the words?

A modern singer should stand or fall by this test: Can the audience stand or stand every word without the help of a printed program? This applies solely to songs in the vernacular.—Mrs. Jommelli in *Musical Leader*.

### Reader's Readiness

When Francis Wilson was young he was giving a series of impersonations in a small town whose folks had a way of being unpleasantly familiar with their readers. On this particular occasion Mr. Wilson was not exactly at his ease, and the freely delivered comments which greeted him on his appearance were not reassuring, but he kept on and gained in confidence. Some of the audience, however, had come prepared to abuse themselves, and did not propose to be balked.

After one really commendable impersonation there was a round of applause, but in the midst of it a great cabbage landed on the stage at the actor's feet.

"Thank you. This is more than I had any reason to expect. It is the first time any one has ever lost his head over my work."—Ladies Home Journal.

### Yankee Doodle Does

Boston now leads the country in the consumption of spaghetti. But the real Boston Yankee "calls it macaroni."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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And

## Health

With  
Key to the  
Scriptures

### The Text Book of Christian Science by

## MARY BAKER EDDY

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### Today's Puzzle

#### CHARADE.

*Sweet Mistress Prue goes out to walk  
Upon each wintry morning,  
Her hands all snug within my first,  
The icy breezes scorning.*

*And when sweet Prudence is not out  
She always is my second,  
Which even those must see who ne'er  
Among the wise were reckoned.*

*If she should ask you in to tea  
She'll serve my whale with butter,  
Both hot and light and better far  
Than any tongue can utter.*

**ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.**

Ajax.

ADDRESS  
Allison V. Stewart  
PUBLISHER  
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.  
BOSTON, MASS.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, July 19, 1911

### Publicity and Political Campaigning

MASSACHUSETTS, which was one of the first states to follow the English corrupt practises act with legislation carefully guarding use of money by parties and by candidates, has just enacted a supplementary law, which is likely to attract attention inasmuch as it goes farther than any previous American statute. Candidates convicted of wilful violation of the corrupt practises act will be ineligible for election for a term of three years after conviction; and officials proved guilty of violation of the same law in securing election will thereby lose title to office. The result of this provision, it is believed, will be to make defeated candidates and parties eager to aid public officials in detecting and punishing any offenders.

Other provisions of this amended corrupt practises act will attract attention. Thus a candidate may spend money only in a defined ratio to the number of voters in his district. The amount that may be spent for carriages and workers at the polls is lessened; and efforts by constituents to obtain from candidates or elected officials what amounts to blackmail, through "forced" advertisements and gratuities, are prohibited and made criminal offenses. The essence of the new restrictive legislation is, first, fullest publicity as to money spent, and, second, lessening, so far as possible, of any advantage that wealth may give to a candidate who is willing to spend lavishly in an effort to gain office. Lawmakers are realizing that something must be done to make it possible for men without wealth but able and honest to continue in public life without sacrificing their self-respect by accepting aid from party treasuries or from donors with "interests" to conserve; and this the more speedily and certainly inasmuch as it seems to be undisputed that, with the coming of the direct primary, the legitimate expense involved in a candidacy is doubled.

Sensitive to recent disclosures relative to senatorial elections in Wisconsin and Illinois, the Senate has just drafted a campaign publicity bill which is more drastic than anything the House has thought of passing. It provides for publicity as to all primary as well as general election expenses, details as to the latter to be published in advance of, rather than after, the election. The precise ratio of expenditure per thousand voters is defined for both senators and representatives, where the former are directly elected. In short, a law with "teeth" in it is proposed by the Senate, and the House can hardly afford to be less radical than the upper body.

The political possibilities of Alaska seem almost as unlimited as its resources.

COMPLAINT is not infrequent, and it is sometimes warranted, that the greater part of the money earned by newly arrived immigrants in the United States is returned to Europe for safe keeping or for such investment as may be decided on by those entrusted with the savings. In many instances the foreign born continue such a policy long after they take up permanent residence in this country. It is not so much, perhaps, that the people following such a course are timid about making investments in the United States, for they must be aware of the fact that in no country do industrial or commercial enterprises offer greater dividends. Rather must the sending of this money abroad be charged to a certain confidence of these people in their home institutions, which in a large measure are under governmental control.

In the case of Hungarians in this country, whose annual remittances to the fatherland amount to more than \$80,000,000, financial interests in Hungary have about concluded that, merely as a matter of good business, there should be a stop to the sending of such immense sums away from the country where they are accumulated. With this in view, it has been decided to increase the capital of the Hungarian-American Bank of New York so that it can broaden its activities. The Central Credit Bank of Hungary and the Hungarian Commercial Bank of Budapest are behind the movement to change the American institution into a trust company. Business relations are also to be established with the Postal Savings Bank of Hungary, which institution has been one of the largest repositories for American savings sent to that country. Some of the Hungarian bankers have been in the United States for the purpose of looking over the field, and it is apparent from their reports that a new regime is under way so far as concerns Hungarian investment in American securities.

For it is exactly for the purpose of making such investments that the Hungarian banks and the Hungarian-American Bank are now preparing to cooperate. The example of the Hungarian interests should have its effect where other aliens with money to invest are concerned. There are plenty of ways in which such money may find advantageous use in this country, and its employment here would have a tendency to remove misconceptions other than those of a financial nature.

WHEN all is said, a stone-cutter's chisel has never yet conferred immortality upon anybody.

### Connecticut Grips Public Utilities

FOR many years Connecticut, notwithstanding the example of Massachusetts with its board of railroad commissioners, declined to create any adequate supervisory body dealing with transportation interests. The far from creditable results of this policy have been registered in the proceedings of successive legislatures. When, however, the Empire state on the west, under the leadership of Governor Hughes, created public utilities commissions, and they began really to control in a vital way corporations that previously had gone unchecked, then the people of the "Land of Steady Habits" began to pay attention. What New York does counts with them far more than Massachusetts' example. In New York they shop, they invest, and there thousands of them make their living. They read New York journals, they patronize New

York places of amusement, they follow New York social and intellectual fashions. As recent events have shown, they also follow New York's social legislation.

The Connecticut bill creating a public utilities commission, which Governor Baldwin recently signed, crowns the campaign begun four years ago by the State Business Men's Association. The commission of three members has power of direct order and control of rates of service by all common carriers and by electric, gas, telephone, telegraph and water companies. The combination of legislative, administrative and judicial power entrusted to the new body seems quite certain to lead to litigation brought with the intention of securing a supreme court ruling as to the constitutionality of the act; and it is admitted that as a compromise measure, the result of a fierce struggle in the Legislature, the law is far from satisfactory to the "reforming" element. Nevertheless, it is a law with some "teeth" in it; and if the commissioners named are whole-hearted in use of their powers residents in the state are likely to have some relief from "near" monopolies. One creditable feature of the contest to carry the measure through has been the sensible attitude of many of the vested interests. Realizing that the day for rejection of state supervision has passed, they have apparently tried to secure a measure fair to all concerned. Other corporations, obdurate to the last, have used customary methods of lobbying and vote influencing, but to little purpose.

MR. BRYAN propounds thirteen questions to aspiring presidential candidates on the Democratic side, and the country will be interested to learn later how he figures out the percentages.

### The Ancient Tortoise of Mt. Baldy

A FEW days ago Thomas Donlin, owner of a bee ranch on Mt. Baldy, southern California, 3000 feet above sea level and fifty miles from the coast, looking for a stone wherewith to weight the lid of a hive, came upon a rock that struck him as being out of the common. Hector Alliot, curator of the Southwest Museum, to whom the rock was shown, has since pronounced it a perfect fossil of a sea tortoise and the most important discovery of the kind ever made in that section of the country. It is nearly thirty inches in diameter, and weighs 100 pounds. It shows the exact markings and some of the original colors.

Professor Alliot entertains no doubts with regard to this fossil and its history. He pronounced it at once the most ancient specimen ever picked up on the western hemisphere. When all the territory now lying on the Pacific side of the Rocky mountains was under a mile or two of water—some 400,000 years ago—this tortoise, he says, swam the sea. Later, when came the great upheaval that raised the peaks of Shasta, Rainier, or Tacoma, and Whitney out of the depths, and brought new land into being, the tortoise perished, and, already petrified, was subsequently rolled and ground in the glacial ice for 70,000 years. For something like 300,000 years it has rested quietly, in the company of a lot of petrified clams, at the top of Mt. Baldy. Hereafter its resting place will be a shelf in the Southwest Museum.

The thing that will occur to most people after reading this brief biographical sketch of a petrified tortoise is that it must be forgotten before one can again become properly impressed with the contents of "Who's Who." In the career of the average person there are many ups and downs, and it is interesting to follow them in biographical form, even in books of reference, but it is unnecessary to say that the stormiest of human experiences does not compare with the tortoise's. To be rolled and ground beneath a glacier for 70,000 long years is not only trying but monotonous. There is no telling how often the tortoise was rolled over or how far it was carried before it reached its resting place on the top of Mt. Baldy, but that it was treated roughly is evidenced by the fact that the head and edges of the shell were lost in the long struggle with the glacier.

IT MAY have been in the same convulsion of nature that tossed the tortoise out of its ocean home that the gold in the Rockies, now found in scattered places, in gulches, in pockets and in veins, became separated from the mother lode. Perhaps if the tortoise could speak it would tell all about it. It would have to, for nothing could be expected from the clams.

IT WILL probably be recalled that Senor Castro was superseded while taking a vacation. This is not said to discourage rulers or public officials from taking vacations, but simply with the view of recalling an interesting fact. Vacations will always be popular in this country so long as there are extra sessions of Congress and legislatures that do not seem to know when to adjourn.

IN HIS flight from New York to Chicago Mr. Atwood expects to make several stops. That is, he sees no way of avoiding descents for the replenishing of the gasoline tank. Some day, of course, this impediment to uninterrupted air voyages will be removed, either by increased fuel capacity or aerial supply stations or the employment of the gasoline tablet.

THE fact that a new smoke inspector has been appointed in Chicago leaves it to be inferred that electrification of railroads, factories and mercantile houses has not yet progressed as far as it might in that city. The day will come, we trust, when the public will wonder what a smoke inspector was for.

ATTENTION may also be directed to the fact that the French government is about to spend \$18,000,000 on the improvement of the harbor of Havre. In these days the port that is looking for business must furnish the necessary dock facilities.

MAITRE LABORI's election to the leadership of the Paris bar will recall to many his eloquent plea as the chief counsel for M. Dreyfus during the Rennes trial.

WHEN it is a question of selecting an ambassador for the Berlin post there is every reason why President Taft should take time to make a proper choice.

A NEW ENGLAND farmer predicts that hay will go up to \$40 a ton this fall. Here is another opportunity to do some figuring on gasoline.

FRANCO-AMERICAN festivities at St. Die, France, show that the naming of America some time since has not been forgotten.

GLORIOUS rains throughout the Southwest give better prospects than ever for a bumper harvest.

National Education Association Changes  
FORCED resignations and formal defeats of "regulars" in the balloting for new officials have put the reform element of the National Education Association in control. The work of insurgency, begun in Boston last year, has been carried on another step this year at San Francisco. Mrs. Ella Young gives way as president to Carroll G. Pearce of Milwaukee, another opponent of forces that for so long have controlled the association; and the "insurgent" representation on the board of trustees and executive committee is to be larger than it was last year. Summed up, this change of administration, brought about largely by the activity of women, means that the working force of teachers in the public schools is to have more to say hereafter about association policies, investment of the funds which it controls, arrangement of convention programs and choice of persons to be honored as officials. A paternalistic era of supervision from above by state and city superintendents, experts and men kindly disposed toward large school-book publishing interests, has come to an end. A "machine" has been smashed, and the rank and file given a chance at self-government. Provision will now be made for investigation of pressing professional problems on a scale of appropriation of funds commensurate with the importance of the questions to be studied. Conditions of membership in the association will be made easier, not more difficult. A direct and uncontrollable system of nomination of officers will be devised. State and national associations hereafter will have closer relations.

As at present constituted, the association is almost exclusively made up of officials and teachers in the public schools. A really inclusive national education association would include other educators. Were the membership sufficiently broad to take in heads and instructors of private schools and members of the faculties and administrative boards of colleges and universities, the national scope of this association, we believe, would at once become more obvious, with corresponding public respect for it.

LIKE the Shakespearean apparition, the Alaskan quandary will not down.

### Wool from Uruguay

AMERICAN sheep raising having remained stationary during the past ten years, the exceptional demand of manufacturers of textiles has acted as an incentive to South American growers. Uruguay has profited, not only because the product of that country is superior, but because with 28,000,000 sheep grazing on its uplands, the republic has been able to figure as one of the largest exporters in the western world. In view of the fact that the decrease in sheep raising is particularly noticeable in New England, and that manufacturers have asked the department of agriculture to encourage farmers to return to a once profitable industry in the East, it is interesting to learn that it was the introduction of New England stock into Uruguay twenty-five years ago that laid the foundation for the high grade of wool now produced in that country. If Brainard Lorenzo Hill had not taken the initiative in those early years when he first took up his residence on the River Plate, wool from the republic of Uruguay might not now stand in the front rank and furnish a leading article of export.

When Mr. Hill had seen the first American flour mill in Uruguay successfully on its way, and had turned his attention to sheep raising, he hardly anticipated that his estate, "Estancia," should in time become a model by which Uruguayan landed proprietors were to profit. This, however, has proved to be the case. The country now produces annually 67,000,000 pounds of fleece, most of which finds its way to the United States, where importation of wool amounted last year to 264,000,000 pounds. There is yet no parallel to be drawn between Uruguay and Argentina, since the latter republic raises annually 328,000,000 pounds, or almost as much as all of North America combined. But recent rural reforms instituted by the Uruguayan government should result in a still more general sheep raising when the great estates are cut up into smaller holdings as decreed by the authorities. The few New England sheep that have brought fortune to the country have become a mighty army, and if New England decides to make use of farms that lend themselves particularly to sheep raising it would seem that Uruguay can help along to the extent of showing that wool growing is a paying industry. With many mills eager for the product, Uruguayan prosperity through wool export is not likely to become less for anything that the United States may do in the direction of furnishing more of the great staple.

TARDILY the navy department has decided to make aerial navigation on its theoretical and practical sides a branch of study at the naval academy, Annapolis. Better late than never. But in dealing slowly with the application of aviation to war and its profound change of conditions, the government has truly represented the people. Americans are unexplainably indifferent to aeronautics compared with Europeans and with Japanese and Chinese also, if the latest reports of aviators returning from the Orient are reliable. However, the decision having been made to teach the naval cadets that which they need to know, no doubt advantage will be taken of the results of experimenting wherever it has been carried on. Both army and navy officers have cooperated in experiments undertaken with some of the best of the American machine-makers and aviators; and there are men in both arms of the service who have learned how to manipulate the heavier-than-air machines. Hence there is considerable available home material for competent instruction staffs at Annapolis and West Point.

The problem of defense for either land forces or naval craft when attacked by an aerial fleet is one that the leading makers of guns in Europe and in this country at once set themselves to solve when it became apparent that flight had been achieved. As in the case of the ceaseless fight for supremacy between armor-maker and projectile-maker, a contest has opened, the end of which no one can see.

A minority public opinion favors international action forbidding war waged with aerial craft. This effort to perfect weapons for both aerial and terrestrial forces may not result in winning the majority to a similar verdict, but it will carry the whole matter one step nearer the time when war, by its complexities, will virtually annihilate itself.

### Aviation and National Defense